The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,522.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.................. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2½ As.

But no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,039 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. Wm. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st June 1876, at 4 P. M.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
„ Rutnagherry	2	„ Colombo	10
„ Vingorla	2	„ Galle	11
„ Goa	2	„ Negapatam	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Madras	16
„ Mangalore	4	„ Coconada	18
„ Cannanore	5	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Calicut	6	„ Callingapatam	20
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Narakel	7	„ False Point	21
„ Cochin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
„ Alleppey	7		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

	June.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	26
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Gwader	13	„ Fao	26
„ Jask	15	„ Bushire	28
„ Bunder Abbas	16	„ Baharein	29
„ Linga	18	„ Linga July	2
„ Bushire	20	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Fao	22	„ Muscat	6
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Kurrachee July	11
Arrives BUSREH	23	Arrives BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 3 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1876, at 3 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22		8	
Port Said	36	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,	to sail about	5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL,	„	2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL,	„	23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE,	„	16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILING ABOUT 10th JUNE.

THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,847 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain [illegible], to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS.....{FIRST CLASS, Rs. 450.
{SECOND CLASS „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2725	450	2nd—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1686	250	9th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3643	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	22nd April.	29th April.	8th June.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on the 8th June for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1876.

SHIP TO CALCUTTA.

THE new fine American A 1 Ship FANNIE TUCKER, 1,526 Tons, Captain Roberts, will soon sail for Calcutta.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Agents,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s. s. Europa.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS
REPAIRED AND CLEANED,
AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

TO close an account, Mr. ALLI ABDOOLA will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Byculla Stable, on SATURDAY, the 3rd June, instant, at 5 P. M.

Three young Arab Horses.

Also,

Five Australian and Arab Horses will be offered for sale at the same time.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 o'clock Noon on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, for the PERFORMANCE of the undermentioned WORKS.

Constructing certain Buildings for the accommodation of the Band of H. E. the Governor at Parell.

Making certain additions, alterations and improvements to the Town Barracks.

Plans and Specifications for the above works may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Each Tender should be accompanied with a deposit of 2½ per cent. on the amount of the Tender to be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay to sign the necessary agreement.

The Undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
[illegible] parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G.I. P. Railway.
[illegible] ate Railway.
[illegible] roda, and Central India Railway.
[illegible] s between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
[illegible] Extension Railway.
[illegible] n State Railway.
[illegible] State Railway.
[illegible] State Railway.
[illegible] tate Railway.
[illegible] ian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways :—
Punjab and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjab and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares, Shigrams, Buggies, &c., a Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay............Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Bangalore..........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay..............Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta.............Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.............Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Igutpoora...........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..........."Sindian" Press.
London..............G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras..............Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
[illegible]
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 3rd JUNE,
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

N.B.—NO PERFORMANCE THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

NOTICE.

MR. J. T. PEARSON has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Western India Chemical Works Company (Limited) from THIS DATE.

Chemical Works, Chinchpoogly, 1st June 1876.

MACHINERY FOR INDIA.

Messrs. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers.
CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON.

Select and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. BELLONA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent s.s. Bellona.

Bombay, 31st May 1876.

THE INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on TUESDAY, the 13th of June next at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Monday, the 29th ultimo, viz :—

"That the words "but not at a rate below par" be expunged from Clause 2 of Article 78 of the Articles of Association of the Company and in lieu thereof the following words be substituted, "And at such price or prices and in such quantities as they may from time to time think proper."

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1876.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL. FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
weight 12 ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL. POLICE REVOLVER,
weight 14½ ozs.

COLT'S DERINGER, FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LISTS FREE.

Address.—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Now Ready at all Booksellers. Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Novels and Tales.

The *Saturday Review* says :—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Pure Literature.

The *Illustrated London News*, in referring to pure literature, speaks of the "FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Leading Articles and Essays.

The *British Quarterly Review* says :—"There is a well considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Instruction and Amusement.

The *Graphic* says :—"Those who like to have plenty for their money will find an immense amount of instruction and amusement in the Sixpenny Monthly Part of the FAMILY HERALD."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD MONTHLY PART.
Random Readings.

"Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller. —*Brighton Gazette.*

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) at a small percentage over the published price of all Colonial Booksellers and News-agents; or the Monthly Parts direct from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post-free.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art and Literature, 3 vols., new edition 1875	65	12
Kay's Sepoy War, 3 vols	36	12
Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture	26	4
Over the Sea and Far Away; by T. W. Hinchliff	13	4
Duff's Notes of an Indian Journey	6	12
Under the Northern Lights; by J.A. MacGahan	11	4
The Shores of Lake Aral; by H. Wood	8	12
Forster's Life of Charles Dickens, new edition, 2 vols	17	8
The Antiquities of Israel; by H. Ewald	8	0
Mongolia, the Tangut Country and the Solitudes of Northern Tibet, 2 vols.; by Colonel H. Yule	26	4
Kennedy's Sporting Adventures in the Pacific	11	4
The Suez Canal, Letters and Documents Descriptive of its Rise and Progress; by T. D. Lesseps, Translated by N. D'Auvers	6	12
Eight months at Rome during the Vatican Council; by P. Leto	7	8
The Queen of the Colonies; by an Eight Years Resident	8	12
Habitations of man in All Ages; by Eugene Viollet Le Duc, translated by B. Bucknall	10	0
Green's Short History of the English People	5	8
Our Indian Empire, the History of the Wonderful Rise of British Supremacy in Hindoostan; by Rev. S. Norwood	4	12
Tait's Recent advances in Physical Science	5	12
Turks and Christians; a solution of the Eastern Question; by J. L. Farley	6	12
The Great Divide, Travels in the Upper Yellowstone; by the Earl of Dunraven	11	4
Clouds in the East, travels and adventures on the Perso-Turkoman Frontier; by Valentine Baker	11	4
Milman's History of the Jews	2	4
One against the World, a Novel; by J. Saunders	3	12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formula, new edition 1876	3	12
Narratives of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet, and of the Journey of Thomas Manning to Lhasa; by C. R. Markham	13	4
Cleary's Minor Tactics, new edition 1876	12	8
Mandalay to Momein, a narrative of the two Expeditions to Western China; by J. Anderson	13	4
Ceylon: a General Description of the Island; Historical, Physical, and Statistical; by An Officer, late of the Ceylon Rifles, 2 vols.	17	8
Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe, 2 vols	7	8
Green's Stray Studies from England and Italy	5	8
The Log of the Fortuna, a Cruise in Chinese Waters; by Captain A. F. Lindlay	4	12
Phillip's Elements of Metallurgy	21	4
Dahomey as it is, being a narrative of eight months' residence in that country	13	4
Practical Geometry and Engineering Drawing; by G. S. Clarke	9	8
Roberts' Practice of Medicine, new edition 1876	11	4
Bryant's Practice of Surgery, 2 vols., edition 1876	15	12
Meadow's Manual of Midwifery, new edition 1876	6	12
Tanner's Index of Diseases, new edition 1876	6	12
Mivart's Contemporary Evolution	4	12
French Pictures in English Chalk	4	12
Hamilton's Treatise on Fractures, new edition 1876	17	8
Hill on Bandaging, new edition 1876	3	0
Ballard's True Tales about India	2	0
British Manufacturing Industry, Tobacco and Paper, &c., each	2	4
Harris's Treatise on Man, 2 vols. Illustrated	17	8
Daniel Deronda; by G. Elliott, Parts 1, 2, and 3 each (To be completed in 8 parts)	3	4
Markham's History of Persia	13	4
Rawlinson's Russia	7	8
Darwin's Insectivorous Plants	8	12
Ditto Animals and Plants, 2 vols	11	4
Ditto Emotions of Man	7	8
Ditto Descent of Man	5	12
Spon's Workshop Receipts	3	4
Firminger's Gardening in India, new edn	10	0
Ollendorff's Method of learning French with Key	8	8
Ditto ditto German do.	8	8
Ditto ditto Italian do	8	8
Nautical Almanac 1876	2	0
Beeton [Mrs] Household Management	4	12
Hart's Quarterly Army List corrected to 1st April 1876	5	12
Comprehensive Dictionary of English and Marathi; by Baba Padmanjee	7	0
Redhouse's English and Turkish Lexicon	21	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
35, Meadow Street.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.

With Illustrations by the author and others.

LAYS OF IND.

BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1st AND 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME
CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.		Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1lb to 15lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

Superb Articles Suitable for Presentation

IN CHOICE FANCY WOODS, BEST ORMOLU WORK, ALGERIAN ONYX, &c.,
AS
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, &c.
SOLD BY

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

Albums.

For Holding Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet Portraits, Oval and Oblong shape, and with Blank Leaves for Views, Grounds, &c. Best quality Books, Morocco covered, lined with Moire Antique Silk; the side consisting of a slab of Algerian Onyx stone with rich gilt mounts, corners and centre, Rs. 80.

INKSTANDS (Ormolu Gold).

Beehive Pattern Inkstand. In the shape of a beehive, richly gilt, set with four onyx Bees .... Rs. 32

LADIES' NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE.

This New Balance indicates the weights in Tolahs and in Ounces. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or imitation deadgold work. Height, inches; width, 4 inches. Cash... Rs. 16

THE ALEXANDROVNA ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTER.

In this pattern, on touching a spring, the Envelope Case lifts up from the stand and discloses compartments for Wafers, Stamps, &c., with Gilt-top Inkbottle and Ebony Pen-tray.

1. In French Morocco, with Gilt ornamentation........ Rs. 22
2. In Turkey Morocco, with Gilt lines........ „ 32

HANDSOME FOLDING FRAMES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet sizes, in rich solid Ormolu work, thickly gilt.

For Two Oval Cartes-de-Visite, with pierced and engraved borders, and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic .... Rs. 35

For Four Oval Cartes, with pierced and engraved door, set with handsome inlaid Mosaic, in gilt corded sitting... „ 68

For Seven Oval Miniatures, Vase-shaped on Algerian Onyx stand, opening in the form of a fan .... „ 65

THE COMBINED CASH, JEWEL, AND WRITING CASE.

In this newly Registered Case a variety of uses are found within a small compass. Within a twelve inch Case will be found a fully supply of Stationery, compartments containing Cutlery, &c., a well lined Tray for Jewellery, three velvet-lined Drawers for Cash and Papers, a Pentray and Inkrange, a Scribbling Diary, and a Blotting Book. In best quality Persian leather... Rs. 40

Tete-a-Tete Tea Service.

In Rich Porcelain. Rs. 30 per set.

Consisting of Tray, Teapot, Sugar Pot, Milk Jug, and Two Cups and Saucers. Forming a pretty and useful Wedding Present.

Hot Tiffin Dish or Hot Breakfast Tray

WITH RECEPTACLE FOR HOT WATER.

In super or Vitrified White Stone Ware. Length 18 inches, width 11 inches, height 7 inches. Price, Rs. 15. An elegant and most serviceable article; it promises to become a general favorite amongst all those who care to have their Tiffin or Breakfast served up in a compact manner and perfectly hot.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Ladies' Work Boxes, Companions, Reticules, Work Caskets, Hand Bags, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Scent Bottles, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Envelopes and Blotting Cases, Inkstands, Cigar Stands, Binoculars, Compendium Games, Sewing Machines, Ornamental Vases, &c.

Electro-plated Ware.

Of the Best Quality and Latest Design.

Army and Navy Cups.
Beefsteak Dishes.
Breakfast Trays.
Breakfast Cruets.
Beer Mugs.
Beer and Sodawater Tumblers.
Biscuit Boxes.
Bottle Corks.

Bread Baskets.
Bread Plattes.
Bread Knives.
Butter Pots.
Butter Knives.
Candlesticks, Chamber.
Carvers, Meat.
Carvers, Fish.
Chop or Steak Dishes.

Claret Jugs.
Cocktail Shakers.
Corkscrews.
Cream Ewers.
Cruet Frames.
Crump Scoops.
Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)
Cellaret.

"Carlton" Club Slide Dishes, with revolving Cover.
Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.
Camp Companion.
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks.
Dinner and Breakfast Cruet Frames.

Dram Flasks.
Dishes, "Carlton" Club
Dishes, "United Service."
Drinking Cups.
Egg Stands.
Egg Boilers.
Egg Cup & Toast Stands.

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an INSTRUCTOR for a small BUGLE BAND. References and Testimonials to be sent to THE ADJUTANT, Poona Horse, Seroor.

SIX PASSENGERS can be comfortably accommodated in a Steamer sailing for TRIESTE positively on 5th June for Rs. 350 each. Apply to "BETA."

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, for one or two months, as may be required, a commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in a good neighbourhood. Rent Rs. 100. Address T., *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL ROOMS,
19, MEADOW STREET,
(Adjoining the Oriental Bank.)
LUNCHEON FOR THE MILLION
AT ONE SHILLING.
SEE BILL OF FARE.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, (Edin. Univ.), formerly Classical and English Master in the Academical Institution, Coleraine.

HEAD MISTRESS—Mrs HOUSTON.

The School in Love Lane, Byculla, will re open after vacation on the 12th of June Boarders (Boys only) will be received by Mr. and Mrs. Houston, from whom prospectuses may be obtained.

C. H. LEIGH-LYE,
Archdeacon.

W. J. ESSAI,

COMMISSION AGENT, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,

	Cash Rs.	
Ginger Preserve, Chow-Chow, Pine Apple, Pears, Cumquots and Oranges—in refined Syrup, per Jar	2	0
Best Black Tea, per lb	0	14
Family Mixture, per lb	1	4
White Crystalized Sugar, per maund of 28 lbs	4	4
Brown do. do. do.	4	0
Extra charge for box to hold 1 maund	0	4

Mofussil Orders for Wines, Spirits and Oilmanstores promptly attended to.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
AND
BULBS.

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Seeds and 15 most distinct varieties of Dahlia Bulbs and Abemenes Roots. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

Terms—Cash.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FRASER AND MILLER,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

TO BE LET.

TWO large well furnished BUNGALOWS, situated at Malabar Hill, for six months certain. Immediate possession can be had.

FOR SALE.

A well matched pair of young BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, height 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,5 0.

A first-class English-built MAIL PHAETON. Price moderate.

Sets of Brass and Plated Mounted nearly new double HARNESSES, property of a Gentleman. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

CAUTION.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER, of inestimable value in cases of incipient Cholera, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Bowel Complaints, internal and external pains and many other diseases.

The high reputation of this invaluable medicine have led to many spurious imitations, the chief of which are :—

Messrs. G. M. and E. DAWOOD'S PAIN-KILLING ELIXIR,
E A. and Co.'s PAIN CURER,

which are passed under the name of NATIVE PAIN-KILLER. These are spurious articles and the public are cautioned against purchasing them. The Genuine Pain-Killer has the name DAVIS impressed on the bottle.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MESSRS. H. BENJAMIN & CO.,
32, APOLLO STREET, GROUND FLOOR,
APOLLO HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN'S and Ladies' Importers of best Overland Trunks, Solid Leather and other Portmanteaus of all descriptions and sizes, very strong and cheap.

Also

Tobacconists, Fresh Turkish Cigarettes, made by experienced manufacturers, imported monthly, Best Turkish Tobacco, and a variety of Cigars of choice manufacture.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites Applications for the Appointment of Assistant to the Ex. Engineer of the Municipality.

Applications must be submitted to him on or before 5 P.M. on the 15th day of June next, and should be accompanied with copies of Testimonials, and also an account of previous employment.

The Salary of the Appointment is Rs. 400 per mensem, with no Allowances.

None but those who have served their Articles of Apprenticeship with a qualified Civil Engineer, or have taken an University Degree in Civil Engineering, and have had in either case at least five years' professional practice, need apply.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Ex. Engineer in Charge.

Ex. Engineer's Office, 17th May 1876.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival, per S.S. ASSAM, of FRESH SUPPLIES of the under-noted Goods :—

SAVORY AND MOORE'S INFANTS' FOOD.
MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR INFANTS' FOOD.
DU BARRY'S REVELENTA ARABICA.
DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.
HENRI MATTONI'S CARLSBAD SALTS.
LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES.
DINNEFORD'S FLESH GLOVES AND STRAPS.
MATTHEW'S GOAT'S HAIR GLOVES.
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S CUT TOBACCOS
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK.
FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.
PULLNA WATER.
CARLSBAD WATER.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO LET, Two Large GODOWNS, Nos. 3 and 5, situate in Fort, Armenian Lane. Apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Fort Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

THE SOUTHERN INDIAN TOBACCO AND CIGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Company, having acquired the Premises, Good-will and Business of the old established Tobacco Curing and Cigar Manufacturing Firm of Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co., of Dindigul, is now prepared to receive and register orders for the different well known Brands of Cigars, as hitherto manufactured by that Firm.

All enquiries respecting the Company and orders for Cigars, &c., should be addressed to "THE SECRETARY," at the registered Offices of the Company, No. 9, Second Line Beach, Black Town, Madras.

Madras, 25th April 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY and POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given For further particulars Apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LATE GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

R. PARTRIDGE & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

TRY R. P. & Co.

The only Establishment in Bombay where all orders are received and attended to and made on the premises, and the goods warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship.

Large supply of goods always in stock.

Price List to be had free on application.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold-Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriage and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.,

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every color and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French on wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout his Presidency, and his having supplied from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indor, the Mahraja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 8 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE

MAKERS OF
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS,
FOR
CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HOUSES.

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University of Bombay; also to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 15s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 30s. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of [illegible].

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA first land AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day brought under their notice and valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either lines, at which they wish their Placards posted, [illegible] an extremely moderate scale [illegible] liberal use of the [illegible] made known to the [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st MAY 1876.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market was again reported quiet but steady: sales 10,000 bales, prices both on the spot and to arrive being unaltered. The position is not difficult to understand. On the one hand prices have declined to a level which inspires a certain amount of confidence in the future, whilst against the market, there is, the uncertain state of political affairs on the Continent of Europe, the enormous ready supplies of Cotton, and the depressed condition of trade in Manchester, arising in great measure from the downward tendency in Eastern Exchange. Yesterday's telegrams were less warlike in tone and to that extent the prospects of the market are improved, but the questions of Stock and Manchester trade are sufficient of themselves to account for a very great amount of depression, and even with a certainty of peace, it is questionable whether anything short of positive disaster to the American crop would produce a material improvement in prices in the face of the unfavorable outlook for manufacturers.

Owing to a holiday in New York we are without the usual American telegrams. Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were very dull, Reuter's quotations marking a decline of 1½d. per piece in Grey Shirtings and ¾d. per piece in Madapollams, Mulls and Jacconets. In the London General Produce Markets the only movement noted is a decline of 1s. per cwt in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee.

Reuter says that the Stock Markets are recovering, and this is supported by advices received by private firms. Consols are quoted at ⅛ per cent. higher to-day, which is an important movement, and perhaps the best indication we could have of the views held in commercial circles at home respecting the Turkish question until, however, some definite settlement is arrived at, we must be prepared to see great want of confidence in general business, and no trade is more susceptible to such than Bombay as we have Cotton on the one hand, and Seeds on the other, the former likely to be depressed, and the latter improved by the likelihood of a war.

A payment of £250,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, making £351,000 paid in since last return. Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 52d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very firm at an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. per rupee. There has been nothing of a special character to affect the market, and we may therefore infer that the present steadiness is merely the natural reaction after the previous very rapid decline. Amongst the Exchange Banks money perhaps is not quite so plentiful as it was expected to be by this time, but after all this is merely a question of a few days now and the governing influence is Silver. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8½d.	"

On Calcutta the rate for demand Bills is still at par and for 60 days sight 98⅞.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull with no buyers worth mentioning. We quote Fours, Rs. 101; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 to ½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

SHARES have been decidedly less active to-day, and prices, as a rule, are easier. Bank of Bombays are nominally unchanged in value but there are no buyers at the current quotation of 45 per cent premium. In land shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 per share in Colabas, and in Press Companies an improvement of Rs. 5 in the Albert Co. of Kurrachee. Spinning and Weaving shares, although fairly steady, are in much less favor than they were, and we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay United and Flemings, Rs. 20 in Dhurrumseys and Rs. 10 per share in Orientals.

COTTON continues very steady, and, if anything, is a shade firmer in price. Purchases, however, are not large, owing partly to the limited supplies available and in part to the indisposition shown by buyers to operate at all freely so close to the rains. Every year sees a greater objection amongst European houses to shipping during the monsoon, and considering the guarantees that are now required in the matter of quality the policy is unquestionably correct. No amount of care can prevent a deterioration in appearance from damp, and until the trade is placed on a different footing as regards guarantees of quality at home, monsoon shipments mean almost certain loss. The receipts of Cotton yesterday as returned by the Custom House were apparently 19,158 bales, making 43,558 bales for the five days. Such an unlooked for increase has naturally created some surprise, as the larger portion is said to be Bhownugger and Dhollera, of which the actual revivals yesterday were known to be very small. It appears, however, that the arrivals were really those which we noticed last week and which only now appear in the Custom House figures. The ultimate correctness of the returns is not affected by the delay, but coming so unexpectedly it can scarcely fail to have an affect at home where the Bombay figures at the present moment are watched with great interest.

FREIGHTS to-day, although nominally unchanged, have been very dull. By steamer consignees are asking £2-3-9 to £2 5 and by Iron sailing vessels £2-2-6 for Liverpool, but probably 1s. 3d. less than these rates would lead to business.

PIECE GOODS do not change much. There is still a moderately good demand in the Bazaar at about previous prices, but from first hands transactions are on a very small basis.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	8p.ct	Agra Bank	101
122,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,080	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	720
5,260	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	108 exd
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	£20	215'9'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
[illegible]	£20	108'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
[illegible]	£20	65'7'3	do.	Ditto	73
[illegible]	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
[illegible]	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
[illegible]	£12	109'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,160
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	5,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	550
8,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
600	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
900	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,150
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	165
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,020
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,055
4,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1,070
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,080
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
..	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	950
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	960
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,120
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,110
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,180
1,500	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,205
4,000	600	all	60ps*	Oriental	765
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,175
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	925
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	975
800	1,000	250	125ps*	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,250	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	815
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,250
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
156	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	250	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	285
300	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,250	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co	8,200
250	200	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	150
200	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	950
250	2,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	1,550
800	3,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
3,125	600	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	840
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
150	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	525
300	500	250	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	440
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	600	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600al
600	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	860

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,890
1,000	50	all	4½ pct	Bombay Gas Company	60
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
800	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	210
4,000	250	100	6p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
2,000	50	all	...	Mechanics' Building Co.	27
1,200	250	all	[illegible]	Treacher & Co.	375 exd
[illegible]	250	all	[illegible]	[illegible]	85

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s VIXEN, 1,080 tons, Captain D. O'Keefe, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo of 5,696 bales cotton, 1,046 bales wool and general.

THE s. s. CELLA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. Holmes sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo of 5,910 bales cotton, 166 bales wool &c, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Cooke and two children, Mr. G. C. Winterbottom and two children, a lady and two children, and four second class passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mrs. Dracup. For Muscat—Mr. Vallee Gooloo. For different ports.—Forty-one deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO CO'S s. s. AUSTRALIA, 1,190 tons, Captain F Bozzoni, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,000 bales cotton, 10,757 bags wheat, 46 packages sundries, and the following additional passengers:—For Genoa—Mr. Gualco Andrais, Dr. E. J. Roberts, A gentleman—Mr. Hirjee Ardaseer Dady and a assistant. For Aden—Mr. A. C. Gomes, Mr. Mahomed Sheikman and one friend, Mr. Vithuljee and two friends, Mr. and Mrs. Morarjee Thackersey and two friends, Mr. & Mrs. Merwanjee Sorabjee.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, 1,172 tons, Captain W. B. Andrews, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—12 boxes specie, 276 boxes silver, box gold coins, 758 packages piece goods, 25 packages twist, 1 case beads, 2 cases false pearls, 7 cases saffron, 25 cases wine, 1,830 Logs timber, 900 bags pumic stone, 4 packages mickle, 41 packages aloes, 20 packages ivory, 100 bags coffee, and some packages merchandise and transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Travancore (s)	Andrews	Suez, May 19.
31	Bellona (s)	Rhodes	Liverpool, Apr 29.
	Nagotana (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
31	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Cella (s)	Holmes	Liverpool.
	Vixen (s)	O'Keefe	Liverpool.

The Steamer Australia, Bozzoni, to Genoa, &c, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Nagotana, to Bhownuggur, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
26	India (s)	Henderson	Moulmein, May 18.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Southampton, Apr 20.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
26	Slieve Donard		
	Chrysomene		
27	Ethiopia (s)		

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Apr 23 Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Bombay.
May. 9 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
10 Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
13 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.
17 Peshawar, ss, White, from Suez.
17 Autocrat, ss, White, from Bombay.
19 Minerva, ss, Hesse, from Bombay.
19 Khedive, ss, Steward, from Galle.
20 Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Perim.
20 Consett, ss, Whittaker, from Bombay.
20 Djafferia, E, ss, Monsoor, from Berbara.
20 Peiho, ss, Melizan, from Marseilles.
20 City of Canterbury, ss, Robertson, from Calcutta.
20 Chyebassa, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.
20 Futtel Munan, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
20 Khodabux, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
21 Madura, ss, Sprinkil, from Batavia.
21 Teazer, H M G boat, Wodehouse, from Perim.
22 Sparton, ss, Cooper, from Bombay.
22 Friesland, ss, Bik, from Rotterdam.
22 Khasgar, ss, Baker, from Bombay.
22 Verginia Schilizzi, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
23 C N, barque, Nacoda, from Jeddah.
24 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

May 17 Peshwar, ss, White, to Bombay.
18 Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, to Perim.
18 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
18 Autocrat, ss, White, to London.
19 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, to Zanzibar.
19 Minerva, ss, Hesse, to Trieste.
19 Khedive, ss, Steward, to London.
20 Consett, ss, Whittaker, to Marseilles.
20 City of Canterbury, ss, Robertson, to London.
21 Peiho, ss, Melizan, to Shanghai.
21 Chyebassa, ss, Cosens, to London.
21 Madura, ss, Sprinkil, to Newdeep.
22 Godavery, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
22 Spartan, ss, Cooper, to Liverpool.
22 Khasgar, ss, Baker, to Venice.
23 Friesland, ss, Bik, to Batavia.
23 Verginia Schilizzi, ss, Anderson, to Hull.
24 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dalhousie, H M S, Elton, from Bombay.
Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, from Derbara.
Futtel Munan, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.
Khodabux, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Teazer H M G boat, Wodehouse, from Perim.
C N, barque, Nacoda, from Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—225 boxes bath bricks, Goolamally Sarafally.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—211 boxes gunpowder, Mamedally Lookmanjee.
Galatea s—500 bundles German steel, Volkart Brothers.
Timor s—2 cases candles and 1 case oilmanstore, Heptoola Ahmedally; 19 packages stationary, Ebram Budroodin; 30 casks beer, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—150 cases brandy, Manockjee and Eduljee Basonjee

FROM BOSTON.

Fannie Tucker—22,868 deal wood planks, Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia—1,060 packets linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 108 cwts coir yarn, Shamjee Pudumsey.
Hespodor—1,440 packets linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 260 bales cotton, Sallay Mahamed Goolamhoossen; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sierra Morena—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 89 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee, 93 bales cotton and 49 bales cotton, Jetha Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Liladhur; 500 bundles linseed, Bhimjee Moolljee.
Stronoway—52 bales cotton, Rungeeldass Ambalall, 110 bales cotton, Motee Jetha.
Mary Stenhouse—89 bales cotton, Rowchund Manockchund; 77 bales cotton, Moteelall Rathie; 81 bales cotton, Premchund Jethabhoy; 52 bales cotton, Becherdass Manchund; 58 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 58 bales cotton, Gunshamdass Buldewdass; 400 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co; 115 bales cotton, Jetha Pursotum.
Knight Companion—84 bales cotton, Hurdayal Kederbux; 93 bales cotton, Oomajee Kesowdass.
Ellen Bates—102 bales cotton, Owen and Okell.
Cella s—902 bales hemp, Laljee Narronjee; 106 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Poonsee and Co; 28 bales cotton, Mathooradass Lowjee; 66 bales cotton, Gopaldass Gooculdass; 80 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 27 bales wool, Heeranund Kheldass.
Eurorean s—244¾ cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 25 bales wool, Goverdhun Liladhur; 31 bales wool, Askern Khungar; 100 bales cotton, Sewchund Motichund 61 bales cotton, Ruttonsy Mooljee; 52 bales cotton, Moolchund Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, N J Abram; 52 bales cotton, Sewnaran Sewlall; 753 bags wheat, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 100 bales hemp, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co; 110 bales cotton, Rungeeldass Ambalall; 280 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahed; 26½ bales cotton, Anundroop Custoorchund; 142 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj; 59 bales cotton, Thakersy Khetsey; 56 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee.
British Army—335 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 66 bales cotton, Veerjee Hemraj.
Europa s—105 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 105 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersy; 24 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 231 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co; 800 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 74 bales cotton, Anderson and Co; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 289 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Star of Germany—500 packets rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 6 bales hides, Mahamed Peerbhoy; 8 bales hides, Ebram Moladeena.
Gwalior s—2 bundles E teeth, Surriff Durvesh; 1 bundle E teeth, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy; 14 bales hides, Sallamahamed Goolam Hoosen; 33 bales skins, Manockjee Muncherjee and Co; 3 bales hides, N Jehanger; 8 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 84 pieces E teeth, Ludhabhoy Cassumbhoy.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Golconda s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sestos s—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 107 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Zerbino s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Maitland—724 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 80 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—6 boxes gold and silver bullion, The French Bank; 2 bales carpets, W Nicol and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

Bather, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Department, from sick leave from England.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 29.

Wodehouse, Capt, Bombay 62nd Regt, on sick leave, to England.

MAY 30.

Simpson, Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt, N I, on leave, to Matheran.

MAY 31.

OBrien, Surg, Bombay A M D, from leave, to Mhow.
Roberts, Surg, Bombay 9th Regt, N I, on leave, to Baroda.
Peat, Capt, Bombay Cavalry, from sick leave, to Poona.
Constant, Surg, Bombay I M D, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Beniwick, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Oomrawatee
Brooke, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Nagpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 27.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 259 P, dated 24th Jan 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr Paul Koop as Actg Consul for the German Empire at Akyab has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Capt H B Abbott, Political Asst, 1st class, is deputed on special duty to Jhallawar, and is ranked, for the period during which he may be engaged on that duty, or until further orders, as an Additional Polical Agent of the 3rd class.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Lushington made over and Mr W B Gordon received charge of the offices of Accountant Genl and Comr of Paper Currency, Bombay, afternoon, on the 13th May 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj Thomas Gray Skardon, of the Medl Dept, is granted furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for six months, without pay, under the Regulations of 1854.

The services of Captain A C Toker, of the Bl S C, Adjt, 18th (The Alipore) Regt of N I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

The services of Surgn W A Simmonds, of the Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to notify for general information that, under existing orders, non-Commissioned Officers appointed to act for Warrant Officers on furlough are entitled to receive, with effect from the 1st Feb 1874 (the date on which the new rates of pay for British soldiers published in G G O No 96 of 1874 came into operation), the above rates of pay therein prescribed, plus Rs [illegible] per mensem, the new rates of compensation in lieu of rations, together with half the aggregate pension of a Sub-Condr, viz, Rs [illegible] per mensem.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

With reference to the G G O's No 808 of 1873 and No 963 of 1875, it is hereby notified that applications for furlough in or out of India, on private affairs, from all Officers holding permanent appointments not under the C-in-C should, in future, be submitted by the Local Govts or Administrations or Depts direct to the Govt of India in the Military Dept, instead of through the Office of the Adjt Genl.

2. The submission of applications from Regtl Officers will be guided by the rules in force for regulating the number of absentees on furlough on private affairs, and Heads of Depts will be considered responsible that they forward on such applications when the absence of an Officer will cause inconvenience to the Dept.

3. This Order does not affect the provisions of G G O No 121 of 1876.

Surgn-Maj Joseph Walter Raleigh Amesbury, of the Medl Dept, is granted furlough to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs, under the Regulations of 1796.

In continuation of G G O No 518, dated the 10th May 1876, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Thomas Pierce, S C, ordinary pension £365, annuity £224-4, retired 10th May 1876, to be paid in England.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Thomas Wollam Holland, S C, ordinary pension £456-5, capitalised value of annuity £3,790 retired 13th May 1876, to be paid in England.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Depy Surgn-Genl Henry Mills Cannon, M B, of the Medl Dept, for six months, under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Medl Dept:—

Surgn-Maj W H Adley, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry, to be a Depy Surgn Genl, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Depy Surgn-Genl H M Cannon, M B, or until further orders.

With reference to G G O No 787 of 1875, the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India No 9, dated the 30th March 1876, is published for general information:—

The provisions of the despatch No 157, dated 17th June 1875, apply to officers of R A exchanging from one Battery to another.

Sepoy Moni Ram Tawari, of the 5th Punjab Infantry, is transferred, as special case, to the Pension Establishment on a stipend of Rs 4 per mensem, with effect from the date as he may have been struck off the strength of the corps, to be paid in the N W Province's Circle.

The undermentioned officer of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Col Francis George Hodgson, Madras S C, 20th May 1876.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to approve of the following appointment made by the Hon'ble the Lt-Govr of the N W Provinces:—

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt E C Ryall to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on leave of Maj H G Ross, or until further orders.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Capt H H P Cowper, Military Accountant, 3rd class and Offg Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Capt C F Thomas Asst Military Accountant and Offg Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class, but to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. From 27th April 1876, in succession to Col G E Ashburner, Military Accountant 2nd class, 2nd grade, retired.

Capt C G Cautley, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, during the period Col W C Clarke may officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, or until further orders.

Maj M C Perceval, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade; Capt H H P Cowper, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade; Lt E J G Lewis, Asst Military Accountant, and Offg Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Lt J A Miley, Asst Military Accountant, on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant 3rd class. From 4th May 1876, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj T H Turner, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, or until further orders.

Lt F F R Burgess, Asst Military Accountant, on probation to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class, during the period Capt C F Thomas may officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, or until further orders.

With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India, 1st class Apothecary Henry Pearson Smith, of the Subdt Medl Dept, is transferred to the Pension Establishment and specially granted the invalid pension of a Senior Apothecary, viz, Rs 150 per mensem, payable in India.

The following promotions are made in the Commissioned grades of the Army Commissariat Dept:—

Capt H J Barton, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 3rd class, (on furlough) to be Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 2nd class, with effect from 5th May 1876, in succession to Lt F N Chalmers, resigned the service.

Lt A T S A Bind, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 3rd class, and Offg Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 1st class, with effect from 11th April 1876, in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough to Europe of Col L R Christopher, Depy Comy Genl or until further orders.

Lt G L Eliot, Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 2nd class, (on return from furlough) to officiate as Sub-Asst Comy Genl, 1st class, with effect from 1st May 1876, in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough to Europe of Col M J Brander, Asst Comy Genl, 1st class, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions:—

Military Accounts Department—Col C S Elliot, Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade; Lt-Col J P Martin, Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, and Offg Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade; Capt C J Durand, Military Accountant, 3rd class, and Offg Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade; Capt M A Rowlandson, Asst Military Accountant, and Offg Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. From 21st May 1876, during the period Lt Col J W Rideout, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, may officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr H S Ransom, Offg Comdr of the Indian Govt Steamer "Celerity," are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Comsr of British Burmah, with effect from the date on which he may have assumed charge of his duties as Offg Master Attendant and Collr of Customs at Bassein.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Brand, Depy Examiner (temporary-rank) in temporary charge of the accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr F P Quinlan, Depy Examiner, Rajpootana State Railway, is appointed to the temporary charge of the accounts of the Tirhoot State Railway, during the absence of the Examiner Mr Macdonald, or until further orders.

Capt J A Little, S C, Ex Engr, 4th grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to British Burmah, Railway Branch.

Mr W H Hampton, Engr, Apprentice on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

Mr (late Sergeant) G Paddock, Supvr, 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army, with effect from 6th Feb 1876, is re-appointed to the P W Dept, as a civilian in the same grade from that date.

The following is republished for information and guidance in the P W Dept:—

Military Department Notification No 373 of 1st April 1876—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India is published for general information:—

Military
No 303
India Office;
London, 9th December 1875.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Letter from Horse Guards of 8th March 1875.
Reply 23 March 1875, No 210H.
Letter from Horse Guards of 21st April 1875.
Reply 1st June 1875, No 239H.
Letter from Horse Guards of 18th November 1875.

My Lord,—I forward for your information copy of a correspondence with the Horse Guards relative to the case of Col * *, Royal (late Bengal) Engr's from which you will observe that it has been decided, so far as the officers of the Indian Cadres of the Rl Engrs are concerned, to suspend for the present the application of the rules regarding their return to the ordinary duties of their corps after having completed 10 years' service on the second list.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 5	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 2	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	" 12	3-0 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 24	3-0 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 2	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	" 2	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

5 P.M.
Friday ... June 2

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid, will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Monday	June 12	Monday	June 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	June 24	Saturday	July 22
		"	Aug. 19

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Monday ... June 12

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	June 2	Friday	June 2
Monday	" 30		

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY VIA ADEN.

Friday	June 2	Friday	June 30

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers call at Gwadur, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

11 A.M.
Friday ... June 2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 30th May 1876.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·697
Temperature of the Air	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·4
Minimum do. do	82·1
General Direction of wind	SW, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	288
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·01
" " " year	0·01

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over-and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	" 0 4 0

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SHAWCROSS—May 17th, at Koordah, near Behea, E. I. R. the wife of W. Shawcross, Esq., of a daughter.

MA[illegible]GE.

SHAW—SCHONERSTEDT.—[illegible] 25th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. M[illegible]ster Thomson, John William Shaw, D.P.W., to Ellen Eli[illegible]th, eldest daughter of the late F. A. C. Schonerstedt.

DEATHS.

EASTAWAY—May 28th, at Cawnpore, of cholera, Walter Beveridge, son of W.B. Eastaway aged 18 months.

JONES—May 27th, at Saint Thomas' Mount, Pensioned Quarter Master Surgeant R. W. Jones, aged 59 years, 11 months and 6 days, leaving his widow and large family to bemoan his loss. Deeply and sincerely regretted.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

MR. EUSTACE SMITH'S motion in the House of Commons brought out in strong relief a point we insisted on some time ago—namely, the impossibility under present conditions of providing any check on an extravagant expenditure of public money in India. It is now almost universally acknowledged that enormous sums of money were wasted in the late Famine, yet a Committee of Enquiry is refused, and we think those who negatived the motion had the best of the argument. Who is there to examine?—Lord Northbrook, who has said all he has to say on the subject, and Sir George Campbell in England, and, if any further inquiry is to be prosecuted, officers must be brought at great public expense and inconvenience from Bengal. The enquiry, too, could do very little good beyond showing what Lord George Hamilton acknowledged, that Lord Salisbury after a fortnight's study of papers ordered the Viceroy to increase the stores of rice—already too liberally calculated—and that the initiative to extravagance was thus given by the Home Government, which appeared to desire to purchase with the expenditure of Indian money a cheap popularity with the English Press. Where the principal witnesses as to extravagance would be subordinate officers who would be in the position of condemning their official superiors, the evil attendant on an enquiry would be barely compensated by placing on record the details of a generally accepted truth. It was a public misfortune that at the time of the Famine a self-willed Secretary of State like Lord Salisbury should have been at the India Office and an administrator of Sir Richard Temple's stamp Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Between them was, indeed, a skilled and able financier, who, had he been left to himself, or had more strength to resist the peremptory orders conveyed to him by the wires and been better endowed with the skill of forming correct estimates of the men he had to deal with, would probably have done the best that circumstances permitted—that is, wasted little money and made few mistakes. But it appears to have been Lord Northbrook's failing not to have known how to check the encroachments on his authority made by the present Secretary of State, and we all know how often he has permitted himself to be misled by the favourite adviser of the hour. A satirist would want no better example of the weakness of our Indian administration than the spectacle of a man selected to govern the Empire on account of his financial reputation being forced to submit on a question involving local knowledge and economic considerations to the dictation of a statesman seated in Downing Street, belonging to a party which has opposed every measure recommended by political economy, himself promoted to his present position only by reason of his rank and undisputed oratorical ability. We are glad this fresh instance of Lord Salisbury's mischievous interference has been brought to light, because we are not without hope that the extreme state of tension shown to have existed in the relations between him and the late Viceroy, coupled with the enormous expenditure his ludicrous self-conceit—for we can characterise in no other way the arrogance of a man who would exercise despotic sway over India on such information as he may derive from official reports—has entailed on the country may ensure at no distant date some alteration in the constitution of the present Government.

Sir George Campbell in a somewhat thin and not very well written article which appeared in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review* tells us that "telegrams seem in practice exempt from "the control of the Council." Now, as India was under the late Viceroy practically governed by telegrams, we think it will be acknowledged that it is high time the relations between the Secretary of State and his Council on the one hand and the Viceroy on the other were reviewed. The Council, if it is to be powerless, is a useless expense, while we can conceive no greater danger to the Empire than its government by a necessarily ill-informed despot sitting in Whitehall, likely to be influenced by party considerations, and whose tenure of power depends on the chances of Parliamentary government. The control of Parliament is nominal only. On an Indian subject any Government is sure of a majority, and it is extremely improbable that the Cabinet collectively ever considers, or is indeed competent to consider, an Indian question. The propositions necessary to submit to Parliament emanate, as a rule, from the Secretary of State, and he is sure of getting them passed. We may instance as an example the creation of Sir Andrew Clarke's appointment contrary, not only to the expressed opinion of the Local Government of India, but to that also of the then Public Works Secretary at the India Office itself, the late Mr. Thornton, a skilled economist. We will quote Sir George Campbell's closing sentence in the article alluded to and hope it may attract attention:—"I think the periodical overhaul of the Indian "machine which took place while the Company "existed was beneficial in many ways; and, "now that a considerable period has elapsed "since the Crown assumed the government, "the time is approaching when another "overhaul would be very desirable."

With Lord Salisbury and Sir Richard Temple the *Times* must bear the reproach of being mainly responsible for the waste of public money which followed the panic created by itself and other London papers. The *Times* naturally resents enquiry. "So far as the purpose be "fairly answered, we are all glad to forget the "waste," is the burden of its comments, and we know of no theory more likely to injure an administration such as that of India, uncontrolled by public opinion and in which the tax-payers are dumb. It is precisely the fault of the energetic Indian administrator against which we so constantly have protested. It is an excuse for extravagance in every form, and although in the present instance it applies to an extraordinary and unusual expenditure, it is the answer of the optimist to all complaints of waste of money. The Railways, the Vehar Water Works, the Barracks, every great work in India, might have been carried out at far less expense than was actually incurred, did our administrators think it necessary to exercise a further check over extravagance than that of maintaining an establishment whose cost is out of all proportion to its use for the examination of accounts. And of all extravagant public men Sir Richard Temple is the type of the man who does what he thinks necessary—detractors say to his own fame—without counting the cost. His Famine administration is merely a repetition of his career in the Central Provinces—immense sums of money expended on showy works—roads commenced and left unbridged and useless, because found unnecessary, money scattered with a free hand in pursuance of schemes which were insufficiently considered, and the results summed up by a skilled pen which could conceal the seamy side of things. It is easy with a lavish expenditure to acquire desired results or rather to be able to show some good when expenditure has been practically unlimited. The writer of the customary report must indeed be a bungler if he cannot triumphantly show that all this money has not been expended in vain. But we contend that, allowing for necessary errors of calculation—and in a famine a wide margin must be permitted—the Government should be in a position to show that the results were not dear at the sums expended. Yet there is not an officer we have spoken to who had anything to do with the late Famine who, if it were a case of Sir Richard Temple *v.* "Ubique," would not be a strong witness for the defendant. We have heard on good authority of measures of relief forced on Collectors who reported in vain that they had neither Famine nor scarcity and had no need of aid in either rice or money. We have been told of Famine Officers who did nothing but ride backwards and forwards along roads to occupy their time and swell their bills for batta. It is known how difficult it was to get the "starving" populace to come to the relief works, not to work, but to get the relief promised; how, probably, because Henry's first Latin Book is unknown among the Bengal peasantry, they ignored the proverb that hunger is the best sauce and refused to eat the Burma rice with only such seasoning of this description as they themselves could bring. Why go on with the thrice-told tale of the waste—the ostentatious, reckless, wicked waste—which the characteristic policy of the Lieutenant-Governor entailed, and which was freely prophecied when it was known who was to succeed Sir George Campbell? It is difficult to blame Sir Richard Temple for his consistency to the whole of his career. Risen to eminence he can hardly be expected to abandon the acts by which he rose. In former positions his growing reputation cost the country lacs; it is only to be expected that when a fitting opportunity arose he should strive to show that the energetic Chief Commissioner had developed into a still more energetic Lieutenant Governor at an expenditure of millions. We are sure that he looks on the part he played in the Famine with unwearied satisfaction, and that the thought that he might have done quite as much good for half the money never disturbs him in the least. We suppose with the rejection of the motion of Mr. Eustace Smith we have heard the last of the Bengal Famine Expenditure, and we ourselves are glad to let the matter rest. There is, as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal would be the first to assert, but one Temple, and no possible successor is likely to spend money with his happy audacity. It is the position of the man at the Western End of the wire which governs India which requires regulating, and we trust, as we said before, that Sir George Campbell's suggestion for the overhaul of our Indian machine may meet with attention.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

THE Board of Trade returns for last month, issued on Monday, are deplorably bad, but there is still the same unwillingness to look facts in the face, and frankly admit in what way we must look for improvement. The value of last month's exports is, I suppose, the smallest seen for the last ten years, being only £15,430,177 compared with £20,221,830 in April 1875, and £19,432,270 in April 1874. For the four months it was £66,306,295 this year against £73,282,069 in the corresponding period of 1875, and £77,234,354 in 1874. The falling off is distributed over the entire range of productions with a completeness and regularity. I never remember to have previously seen, as if a partial paralysis had instantaneously smitten the whole range of our industries. Metals and textiles, minerals and raw materials, made up goods, such as haberdashery and apparel, and animals, such as horses, have kept pace with arms and ammunition, telegraphic wire and the indefinite sundries known as "unenumerated articles" in a general progress downwards. But no figures or tables seem to bring conviction to the optimists of our daily press. Next to its ignorance of the affairs of Turkey and Egypt comes in order of magnitude the *Times* ignorance of the economic condition of its own country. Precisely as it wrote hopefully of prospects two years ago when the decline in trade had just commenced, so it continues in the same strain now when that decline has passed from official tables and leading articles into common conversation with a consensus of opinion which is too remarkable to escape the notice of any man in business. There would be something to admire in this resolutely cheerful view if one could discover the slightest rational foundation for it. But there is really none. The broad facts are that the decline has now gone on without a check since the opening months of 1874; that whereas it was at first a decline of value only, it is now a decline of both value and quantity, showing that the cheapening process applied to our products has not gone so far as to attract former customers again or create new ones; and that since the falling off has fairly commenced the complaints of manufacturers of all grades have been emphasised by the systematic reductions of wages which have led to so many strikes. These outlines cannot be disputed, but the habit of some critics is not to admit the facts and enforce a moral, but to distort the facts to fit in with preconceived notions or prejudices. One of these prejudices is that British industry cannot under any circumstances suffer anything like permanent decadence; and another, peculiar to metropolitan journalists, is, that while the evidences of wealth and expenditure abound there cannot really be any relapse in our prosperity. It is difficult for a man who goes about the west end of London in the height of the season, and sees the boundless proofs of apparently inexhaustible opulence, the art sales, the festivities, the unchecked expenditure, the multiplying of costly shops, the steady rise in rents,—to believe that there is anything wrong. The congestion of capital at the head he takes to indicate a free circulation all over the system. The process by which optimist critics of this stamp reach their cheering conclusions is peculiar. They treat unfavourable results as merely temporary and accidental, while those that seem favourable are pronounced to be deep-seated and unshakeable evidences of the strength of our position. Thus, for instance, the heavy decline in the export of cotton goods last month is alleged to be mainly the consequence of the intervention of the Easter holidays which in 1875 happened in March instead of April, but it is forgotten that taking the entire four months there is also a decline. On the other hand, when the change for the month happens to be an increase it is hailed as most reassuring. Thus there is a large expansion of cotton receipts in April this year, caused by the simple circumstance of a difference in the period when easterly winds were prevalent. Every one who knows anything of the trade knows this, but a writer in the *Times* cannot be expected to know much about trade, and therefore this mere accident, which will to a certainty be counterbalanced by a proportionate decline next month, is dilated upon as a most pleasing and permanent fact. So that, in truth, if the facts wont bear a favourable interpretation so much the worse for them; they must be twisted accordingly. Again, why, in a notice of our trade when the concurrence of falling values and augmented quantities is seen, omit to call attention to the notorious circumstances that much of the trade is, as the tendency shows, unprofitable? That merchants should at a time of general dulness go on shipping when they can buy goods a little cheaper, only shows that the shipments are largely ventures, and that the ventures are largely unprofitable. The additional sales of cotton we must acknowledge, but that it is an encouraging symptom will hardly be maintained by those who know the present state of the trade, and I may recall the facts stated in my last as to the uneasiness expressed by the Factories Inspector in Lancashire at an expansion of the spinning industry which only promised an augmented consumption of cotton at the cost of unhealthy inflation and ultimate collapse.

The export of cotton yarn last month was 17,794,800 lbs. against 20,808,000 lbs. in April 1875; the proportion to Bombay being 522,100 lbs. against 750,700 lbs. Of piece goods the total export was 268,114,100 yards against 329,395,200 yards in April 1875; the proportion to Bombay being 20,423,200 yards last month against 26,028,100 yards. The falling off in the export of piece goods to Bengal was 30 per cent.

The import of cotton last month was 1,935,777 cwts. against 1,128,605 cwts. in April 1875, the proportion from British India being 283,045 cwts. against 493,009 cwts. in April 1875. The increase in the total import was solely owing to an excess of a million cwts. in the receipts of American cotton, the quantity of which in April last year was unusually small.

Egyptian finance is now in a fair way of settlement, but the plan proposed has not met with very enthusiastic approval here. It proceeds on the principle that holders of the floating debt are to be paid in full by the issue of new 7 per cent. funded stock, and will participate in the benefits of certain revenues specially assigned for the service of the entire debt on equal terms with the holders of previous funded loans who had their own special securities, all of which are now merged in a common "pot." As the holders of the Treasury bills and of the floating debt generally are Frenchmen, the scheme is thus largely calculated to serve French interests at the cost of English, and has been so dubbed in some of the journals here. If there were any certainty that Egypt could go on paying 7 per cent the funded debtholders might not object to sacrifice their special hypothecations, but unfortunately there is the greatest possible doubt on the point. The total of the unified stock, after adding the bonus allowed to the floating debt-holders for the discount of the stock, will be £91,000,000, requiring for annual service about £6,300,000. Egypt cannot afford within a million of this, without incurring fresh debt, which would be folly, and consequently there may be a disappointment when the first coupon falls due. Better, it is said, have engaged to pay only 5 per cent, which would have kept Egypt easy, and then there would have been no temptation to incur fresh debt, and no scandal from unfulfilled promises. Accordingly the holders of the funded loans hitherto created who have always had their 7 per cent, and felt they had some sort of security for it, grumble at being asked to give up those securities and sacrifice part of their interest, and sinking fund, all for the benefit of usurers in Paris and the Levant who lent money to the Khedive at extortionate charges. In return all they are offered is the guarantee of the new Board of Public Debt, to consist of five Europeans who will collect the hypothecated revenues and apply them to the service of the debt. This would be a very good security if the revenues produced enough, but as they cannot yield sufficient to pay 7 per cent it is only good for the actual amount yielded; that is, the Board may be trusted to pay over faithfully all it gets. In the event of their wanting more and not getting it they may resign office, and hence the whole scheme would be imperilled. This risk would not have arisen if 5 per cent had been the rate of interest fixed at the first. It is, however, an illustration of the French *versus* the English way of doing things. The English way is to fix a minimum of safety, which you are sure to reach; the French way is to decide the maximum of possibility, and then come as near to it as you can. If the bondholders, after all, do not get more than 5 per cent, well and good; it is always something; but in good years they will get 6 and in the best years 7 per cent, and always have their claim open for the largest amount. There is a good deal to be said on both sides and perhaps I should add that the new scheme rather gains in favour here with time, since it is believed that the new Board of eminent Europeans, having some power and a good deal of responsibility will not allow themselves to be dummies, but will exercise a real control; and it is [illegible] moreover, that the Khedive himself will [illegible] fully accept this from a wish to stand we[illegible] Europeans, and to be rid of all the troub[illegible] worry which money matters have given [illegible] and of which he is heartily sick. Mean[illegible] he tries to get the English Governmen[illegible] designate one of the five Commissioners, but Lord Derby is unwilling, as he does not like the new scheme, although he would not have objected had the offer been to pay only five per cent. As for Mr. Rivers Wilson, he, I have excellent reasons for believing, has made up his mind to come home very soon, as he sees no opening sufficiently tempting to make him throw up the English service with his chances of promotion and a pension.

The latest development in our home trade disputes is an arrangement by some master masons in Glasgow, and also in Hull, to bring over German workmen. The masons in those towns have been striking for 15d. an hour wages, and the Germans will come for 9d. The experiment is an interesting one, but I do not expect it will succeed. The *solidarity* of artisans all over Europe is marked and on the whole few of one nationality will help another in a struggle with the capitalist employer. The new hands will be partly bullied and partly wheedled, and will by-and-bye drop off and return home.

One of the numerous Trust and Share companies here has had a heavy loss by the defalcations of its secretary. The concern was styled the Share Investment Trust, and it was one of the most respectable of the number, Mr. Pender, and Sir James Anderson being among the Trustees. The secretary, whose name was Lyons, was also secretary of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. He appears to have speculated on the Stock Exchange; at all events he made free with some securities of the Trust, to the amount, according to the report, of about £30,000. Much of this is or will be recovered, and the certificate holders, confiding in their Trustees, are taking the matter very calmly. Money is again easy, after a few days of slight animation and there is no appearance yet of a really revived demand. The Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday allotted a loan of theirs for £1,350,000 at £102 per cent. The loan bears only 3½ per cent interest and five times the total wanted was applied for. This shows how much money is available for really good investments.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH MAY.

A NEW ironclad has been added to the British navy. The Temeraire—who does not remember Turner's picture of the fighting Temeraire towed to her last home?—differs in one respect from any other ship in the British navy. Her guns will be worked *en barbette*. This principle has been adopted in several ships of the French navy but it is a novel experiment in our own. The guns are placed in a central tower or citadel extending only mast high above the deck so that the gun can fire in any direction but is exposed to the shots of the enemy. It is possible that Moncrief's principle will be tried here, by which the gun can be loaded under cover and only elevated at the moment of firing. The Barbette principle of course gets rid of the might of the turrets and of their machinery. Mr. Brassey brought in a debate on ship building on Monday night by a motion for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the best description of ironclad for the British navy. Some of his suggestions were certainly to the point. Among them was one as to unarmoured ships. He stated that there were nearly 500 merchant steamers on our register of 1,200 tons and upwards. He suggested that Government should give a premium to all merchant steamers of this tonnage which should in future be built with such additional strength of deck houses and timber as would enable them to carry guns. It is evident that with a hundred cruisers of the type of the P. and O., Cunard and White Star ships, carrying each two 12-ton guns, we should make it very hot for the commerce of any country with whom we might be at war, and we should be able to devote all our armour clad ships to meet an enemy's fleet or blockade his ports. Mr. Hunt replied briefly to this portion of Mr. Brassey's speech, that merchant steamers were not fit for war-like purposes, ignoring altogether Mr. Brassey's proposal that by offering a small premium ships might be made fit, and as merchants would be repaid by the premium for the extra expense of building, and would be certain in case of war to find a ready purchaser in Government, it is difficult to see why the suggestion should not be adopted. In other respects Mr. Hunt's answers were satisfactory. He assured the House that his naval policy was to build ships, in accordance with the newest discoveries and the highest scientific opinions, and to keep well ahead of all other nations. In seconding Mr. Brassey's motion Mr. H. Tracey touched upon a point which was altogether alien to the subject, but which is in itself a matter of great importance. He said that if the Committee asked for were granted, he hoped that their report would not be made public. It appeared to him, he said, to be a great mistake that foreign officers should have free access to all our manufacturing departments, and that the results of all our trials and experiments, conducted at so much cost to the nation, should be at once communicated to Foreign Powers. As a proof of which Mr. Tracy quoted one case where some torpedo experiments of a very important character were conducted with great secrecy. Only the officers employed were acquainted with the results and no other officers in the service were permitted to have copies, or to learn anything of what had been done. A short time afterwards some foreign officers were present at a meeting at which torpedos were discussed, when, to prove some disputed points, they at once produced a printed copy, with the Admiralty seal, of the report which was kept a profound secret from the officers of our own services. This is nothing short of monstrous, and it is to be hoped that, as Mr. Hunt in his reply made no allusion to this portion of Mr. Tracey's speech, that gentleman will make it the subject of a separate motion. Either this important return was given by the Admiralty,—and in that case Mr. Hunt should explain why a report concealed from our own officers should be furnished to a Foreign Government—or it was traitorously furnished to that Government by some one at the Admiralty unknown to the Board. The recent case in Austria where an officer was broken and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for selling to the Russian Government plans of the Austrian plan of battle, shows that Foreign Governments are prepared to purchase when they can find men base enough to sell the secrets of their country. In the present case, however, judging from analogy, there is every reason to suppose that the report was given by the Admiralty to the Foreign Government, and the House of Commons ought to be asked to give an opinion whether this sort of thing ought not to stop.

Government have again shown their desire to make the service popular with the troops by ordering that the hour for tattoo shall in future be ten o'clock instead of half past nine. The change is well intentioned, but it is a question whether in practice it will work well. The mistake, in my opinion, that the War Office authorities make, is in drawing no line between the young soldier and the old. The young soldier has much to learn. He has not yet acquired the habits of regularity and discipline which have become a sort of second nature to the man of many years' service. I would enforce a strict and rigid discipline with the recruit while I would extend every possible liberty to the man with good conduct badges. This man has proved himself worthy of trust, and of a character above ordinary temptation. I see no reason why a man with good conduct badges should not be allowed to be out until midnight, while in the case of a medalist I would allow him to be out all night without a pass whenever he chooses. A man with anything to lose becomes naturally a conservative. The communists who would like to see property and women alike common property, are always men with nothing to lose and everything to gain. A man with a medal or with good conduct is by no means likely to forfeit all the advantages he has gained by years of good conduct by a drunken freak. The recruits are little more than boys and must be treated as such. They are about the same age as young fellows at Oxford or Cambridge, who have to be in their colleges at a certain hour and who feel no hardship in the obligation. But what is no hardship to a lad is a serious hardship to a man, and it appears to me to show a very limited acquaintance with human nature to treat young soldiers and old soldiers exactly alike. If a good conduct stripe brought with it not only a slight increase of pay but a substantial increase of freedom from petty rules it would be much more sought after than it is at present, and men would think it worth while to make a serious effort to gain a badge which they saw daily was a real and positive boon and benefit. It is surprising to consider how slightingly human nature is regarded by the administrators of armies. A soldier has natural rights as well as other men. His natural rights must of course go to the wall when they clash with the interests of the service, but there can be no reason why when they can be yielded to without detriment to the service, a man's natural inclination and habits should be entirely disregarded. Old soldiers are the best of recruiters. An old soldier, who retires with a pension to his native village, contented with the service, can induce any number of young fellows to join. But of all things which a young man dreads the greatest is his loss of freedom. Discipline should be, and must be to make good soldiers, rigid and severe, but in matters unconnected with discipline the reins might be advantageously relaxed to those who have proved themselves capable of enjoying the relaxations unharmed.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK, are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 31st May.

Colonel Hall, Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur, is mentioned as the successor to Colonel MacMahon, Deputy Commissioner of Simla. Colonel MacMahon goes as officiating Commissioner of Hissar.

There was a hail and thunderstorm here yesterday.

The Viceroy, with Colonel Burne, left this afternoon to spend a few days at Mushoobra. His Lordship's health is improving.

The ball at Peterhoff last night was largely attended.

MADRAS NEWS.

MADRAS, 31st May.

The Raja of Vizianagram lies dangerously ill at Vizianagram. The exertion of visiting the three Presidencies and the worry attending the Prince's visit have told upon him.

The farewell entertainment to Mr. Dalyell, the acting Chief Commissioner of Mysore, comes off on Friday night. It is likely to be a grand affair.

It is rumoured that further disturbances have occurred at Bustar.

The heat here is terrific.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY.

LONDON, 31st May.

The Revolution in Turkey is regarded favourably everywhere.

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.

NEW YORK, 30th May.

Telegrams from Quebec state that a great fire has broken out there which is still raging.

THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE SULTAN.

LONDON, 31st May.

The deposition of the Sultan was peaceably effected by the Ministers. Abdul Aziz is now a prisoner. There are rejoicings at Pera.

The London press considers that the dethronement of the Sultan favours a peaceful solution of the Turkish difficulty.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, 31st May.

Mineral Colt	1
Forerunner	2
Julius Cæsar	3

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 31st May.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Indus, with the outward English Mails of the 19th inst., sailed from here for Bombay at 10 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 30th May, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-3.
8½ lbs. do.	7-3.
40's Mule Twist	0-10½.
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	104½
Bar Silver	52.

The sum of £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Z. Ring and Timsah.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 31st May, 1-40 P.M.

Mail steamer China, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—31st May.

Cannanore, 6 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N.; thermometer 87.

Carwar, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 4, thermometer 86, barometer 30·1.

Mangalore, 10·7 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W., ther. max. 85 min. 89. Fall of rain 12 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 90, barometer 29·72.

Vengorla, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S.W. strong, thermometer 97.

We understand that the promotions to the vacant Deputy Surgeon-Generalships are now decided upon to be Dr. Hunter, Principal, Grant Medical College, Dr. Lumsdaine, and Dr. Beatty. Dr. Vandyke Carter is likely to be made Principal of the College in place of Dr. Hunter. Doctors Wiehe, Davey, Murray, Sylvester, and Brown will, in all probability, retire.

Sir Henry Davies has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Milman Memorial Fund.

We learn from the *Pioneer* that Mr. Bradford Leslie, C. E., has been appointed Agent and Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway.

It is reported that the Gaekwar has subscribed Rs. 10,000, and Sir Madhava Rao Rs. 1,000, to the Northbrook Memorial Fund.

Mr. C. B. Saunders, late Resident at Hyderabad, arrived on Tuesday night by the Overland mail steamer. He proceeds to Bangalore to-day to take up his appointment as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

The quantity of cotton exported from ports in India, during the month of April last, was 6,81,684 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,81,45,585. The total quantity exported from the 1st of October last to the 30th of April was 22,70,982 cwts., valued at Rs. 5,73,81,151, as compared with 31,88,819 cwts., valued at Rs. 8,71,27,549, exported during the same period of 1874-75.

The great meeting at Calcutta, at which the expenditure on the late famine in Bengal was to be discussed and a petition to Parliament prepared, was to have taken place on Monday last, but it has been thought advisable to postpone it. We have heard, says the *Englishman*, of a native combination to attend the meeting, and swamp the voters for the Resolutions. Whether this has had anything to do with the postponement, we are not in a position to say.

We read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 12:—"Lord Selborne has given notice that he will on Tuesday next (May 16) present a petition from Sirdar Narain Singh, formerly in the service of the Government of Mooltan, and at present a State prisoner residing at Moulmein, in British Burmah, praying for inquiry into his case, and for liberation." This man is evidently the same as Ram Sing, the Kooka high priest, an expatriated Sikh Sirdar, whose return from Burmah to the Punjab would not be advisable.

The change owing to the monsoon in the time of departure of the Overland mail steamer takes place to-morrow. The steamer will leave at 5 P.M. and the latest time for posting letters at the General Post Office will be 3-30 P.M., and at the pier Post Office at 4-30 P.M. on payment of 4 annas extra. A few days ago we congratulated the Postmaster on the change he had made in abolishing the "after packet" by the Inland mails. Why, we would ask, is not the same change introduced for the Overland mail?

Vanity Fair says:—"Mr Lowe's apology to the House of Commons must have been very comforting to all the members of select society. It seems to have meant that there are truths which should not be told; and such discreet morality promotes the study of politeness while enlarging its uses. A lady may have a high, windy temper, alternating with sullen fogs of gloom; but it does not evince correct taste or high breeding to shout out the fact in a town hall, and volunteer policemen do well to stop such practices. Mr. Lowe likewise appears to cherish a proper conviction that August Persons should always have their own way without being put to any sort of inconvenience either by [illegible] or remonstrance, and in this public-spirited view of our national affairs all well-conditioned politicians of every party in Parliament or out of Parliament will cordially agree with him, or it will be so much the worse for them."

At the Philadelphia Exhibition the Indian goods, which are in charge of the British Commissioners, will be one of the most interesting shows that can be given to Americans. Most come from the Indian Museum of London. There are specimens of all the food and other products of India; everything the natives use as food, Indian dyes, new and floss silks, cocoons, also wild silks. These are carefully arranged in cases with labels, showing whence they come. Other cases contain native Indian arms, pottery, metal ware, very fine Koftgari work, ware made of porcupine-quills, boxes of sandalwood, inlaid ivory, modes of casts, busts, lacquered-work, fans, and native stonework. There are also specimens of textile fabrics in silk and cotton, curious drawings in mica, and embroidered work from Delhi. Watson and Co. exhibit a case of jewellery from Bombay; Farmer and Rogers, of London, a case of Indian shawls; and Vincent Robinson and Co., of London, Indian carpets. There are also fine specimens of lace worked by native ladies.

As we have noticed the paragraph in the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* about the dissatisfaction said to prevail among the men employed on the E. Bengal Railway, we give the following unqualified denial which the "employés, of the Locomotive Department E. B. R," have sent to the *Indian Daily News*:—"We, the employees of the Locomotive Department, deny that the authorities have curtailed any privileges enjoyed by us, and that there is no dissatisfaction amongst us in this department, and that we have advanced no plea in support of any action taken by us, and that we have nothing to protest against, and that we do not wish a comparison drawn by other lines, in India, and that we protest against the *Railway Service Gazette* to sign a memorial to send to the Government of India, and that there is no oppression on the E. B. Railway in the Loco. Department, and that we do not require a universal system for working, and any complaints that we have fairly urged have always been considered, and that we have no communication with the *Railway Service Gazette* whatever."

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 25th May 1876 that scanty rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency: prospects are reported satisfactory. In Bombay rain has fallen only in Dharwar; it is much wanted to enable the monsoon sowings to begin. Showers have fallen in some places in Sind, where the river is rising. From Berar, the Central Provinces, and Central India no rain is reported; ploughing for the *kharif* crop is going on. Showers have fallen in parts of Rajpootana. From Bengal general rain is reported, abundant in the Eastern and Central districts, scanty in Chota Nagpore and Orissa, and light and partial in Behar and the Bhâgalpur division: in Patna, Shahabad, Sarun and Monghyr more has fallen; ploughing and sowing operations are proceeding vigorously. In Assam good rain has fallen and prospects are favourable. In the North Western Provinces showers fell at Jhânsi and Agra, and good rain at Almora. In Oudh the weather has been stormy. Showers are reported from Hissar, Umballa, Lahore and Râwulpindi in the Punjab. Rain has fallen in Mysore and Coorg. None is reported from British Burma.

The following verses, entitled "Caprice de Voyage," are by "A. L. K.," whose initials are still remembered in Bombay, may have been inspired by some of the more haughty and amorous special correspondents who recently condescended to fly through India; but "specials" are seldom capable of saying anything so pretty as what "Liu" is here made to warble to "Elle":—

Liu.

I never saw you, fairest fair, before,
May never meet you, dearest dear, again,
Yet for one day as lover I adore,
And feel in all its sharpness love's sweet pain.
I kissed your hand, I kneel before your feet,
Praise all your beauties, leaving none untold;
'Twixt dawn and darkness, though the hours be fleet,
Is time for new-born love, and love grown old.
I love you, leave you, all in one short day,
Yet am not false, or fickle as you deem;
Fate sweeps me onward without stop or stay,
And like a leaf I vanish on Time's stream.
Sweet heart, sweet eyes, and sweetest lips adieu,
What man could see these without loving you!

Elle.

But yesterday I had not heard your name,
To-morrow's dawn will find you far away;
Was I too forward, were we both to blame?
Why did you come, or why do you not stay?
Your light kiss on my fingures sets the seal
To your slight vows; I let you clasp my hand,
And give, scarce asked, the tress you thought to steal;
Yet through all this I think you understand
I shall forget you in one short week's time,
Though now I sigh to hear you say farewell;
Before two moons have waned this idle rhyme
Will hold all left me of your magic spell.
See in my eyes reflected my mouth's smile,
Each may be false, yet both are free from guile!

A. L. K.

Vanity Fair says:—"So poor Poole is dead. He was quite a noteworthy figure in this Society of ours, and his standing and history, were they studied, would give the key to many phenomena held to be mysterious. He patronised most of the crowned heads in Europe and the greater number of the nobility and gentry of these blessed islands, and knew more realities of figure and finance than half the people who give themselves airs. He had advanced considerable moneys to Louis Napoleon in his exile, and he often stood between men of less prospects and their wants. His brougham was often seen standing inside the gates of Marlborough House, and it was worth seeing anywhere, for his horses were always of the best in London. Yet with all this he never forgot that he was a tailor or affected to be anything else, and if the poorest of his known customers, trudging impecuniously through the streets, came across Poole driving his high-stepping pair and looking down on mankind from his mail-phaeton, Poole would take his hat off down to his knees in the most simple and deferential manner, as one having no need to be ashamed of his trade. Perhaps this helped to make him the great man he was. At any rate he was a good fellow, with much high-mindedness and generosity ready for use at a pinch. Peace to his ashes, say I, and heaven send we may never meet worse gentlemen than he."

Colonel Gourley, M. P., lectured at Sunderland on Monday (May 15) on his recent tour in India. He said the consciousness of security afforded to the princes and people under our Government was the primary cause of our present strength. Our weakness, he fancied, lay in the possibility of an alliance between the Mahommedan and Hindoo Princes, and he condemned the policy which permits Scindiah and other native princes to maintain large independent armies. Mr. Gourley advocated a representative council, composed of chiefs, leading natives, and Europeans, empowered publicly to discuss and deal with all questions affecting the welfare of the country. Unless a change in this direction followed, the visit of the Prince of Wales, he made bold to assert, so far as the princes and people were concerned, would yield but few, if any, permanent results. Reforms in this direction would have been a grander and nobler outcome of his visit than the barren exchange of the word Queen for Empress. The British people should not consider themselves absolved from responsibility, and the Prince of Wales should not be content with having performed a brilliant tour. Mr. Gourley said he could not endorse alarmist views as to the advances of Russia in India. He considered that all we can or ought to do was to hold our own, and that our policy was to treat and deal with Russia as an ally.

In the Report on Registration in Assam for 1874-75 just published, it is stated, the *Pioneer* tells us, that a very curious system of immoral contracts has recently sprung up in that province. During the year several deeds have been registered by which young women agree to live with men of their choice, on condition of their receiving, when the partnership is dissolved, a certain sum of money. This happens, we read, when the parents and the girl are at variance as to her disposal; and the officer in charge of the department writes:—"When we bear in mind the perpetual tutelage of woman common to most systems of ancient law, this would seem a somewhat remarkable revolt, presuming it to become anything like general. In English law courts, such bonds would probably fail as being against public morality." The *Pioneer* remarks:—"But in England young women, when their views of the future differ from those entertained by their parents, run away with their lovers and marry them without the formality of papa's consent. The business like procedure of their Assamese sisters has not yet come into favour in the West. The practice of these latter seems, on the other hand, to be in sympathy with the advanced views of the small section in modern Europe who protest against the marriage knot being indissoluble; and if the arrangement is really one of their own choosing, it is a very remarkable fact, and one which, as the report writer says, 'it would be well to watch with some attention.'"

Concerning the sentence of twenty-one days' imprisonment passed on the captain of a ship, which we noticed a week ago, the *Pall Mall Budget* of May 12 writes:—"Mr. Cross's reply to the question put to him last week by Mr. Muntz respecting the recent sentence of twenty-one days' imprisonment passed upon the captain of the Looksley Hall ought to remove some of the anxiety which this case has aroused in the minds of shipowners. It appears that in inflicting the punishment complained of upon the captain for putting one of his crew in irons, the magistrate proceeded mainly upon the ground that the measures taken by the captain were in excess of the necessities of the case. The man was put in irons forty-nine days, part of which time he was kept on bread and water. Since the case has been tried, however, the magistrate has received from various quarters the strongest testimony to the character of the captain for humanity, and Mr. Cross has therefore come to the conclusion that he has undergone sufficient punishment, and directed that he should be released, which has been done accordingly. There is nothing in this which in any way impugns the principle that a captain has a right to maintain discipline on board ship by the measures resorted to in this case so long as he keeps within proper limits; and so far the result is satisfactory. At the same time in view of the fact admitted by Mr. Cross that 'the man might have been released at any time if he had accepted the offer to be set free if he would obey orders,' it seems difficult to avoid the conclusion that it was an error of judgment on the part of the magistrate to punish the captain as for an excess of severity."

The following synopsis of the debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Norwood's bill should be read with great interest in Bombay, where the subject treated of has recently been discussed:—

(*Vanity Fair.*)

SHOULD BARRISTERS BE ENABLED TO SUE FOR THEIR FEES, AND BE MADE RESPONSIBLE TO THEIR CLIENTS FOR THE NEGLECT OF DUTIES WHICH THEY UNDERTAKE TO PERFORM.

Mr. Norwood and Mr. C. Lewis, as spokemen of 130 members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because—	Sir H. Jackson, Mr Wheelhouse, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. O. Morgan, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Herschell, and Sir J. Holker, as spokesmen of 237 members of the House of Commons, say "No," because—
1. The result of the present system is that some barristers take briefs which they do not, and cannot, attend to, and receive the fees for them.	1. The fact that some barristers accept briefs which they know they cannot attend to is most reprehensible, but such barristers are few in number, and their existence is not a sufficient reason for altering the *status* of the whole bar.
2. The theory that counsels' fees are an *honorarium* is absurd in the present day; they are as much a matter of bargain between barristers' clerks and solicitors as any transaction on 'Change.	2. Counsel's fees are not a remuneration for his services, but a present from his grateful client. This principle obtains in every European country and in all our colonies.
3. The measure would put a stop to the monopoly enjoyed by a few leaders, and give young barristers a chance of getting work.	3. The result of passing such a measure would be to increase largely the fees of distinguished counsel.
4. It is not the practice of honourable men in other professions to accept money for services which they fail to perform.	4. To make counsel the paid agents of their clients would be disastrous to the independence of the bar; "it "would put an end at "once to everything "that is worthy and "noble in the *status* of "the bar."
5. The apathy of the profession in the matter has forced it on Parliament.	5. The fault is with solicitors, who persist in running after a few fashionable counsel, knowing that the chance of their being able to attend to their case is small.

The following summary of the proceedings of the Select Committee on the silver question is from the *Pall Mall Budget*:—"The House of Commons' Select Committees on the Depreciation of Silver, on the Railway passenger Duty, on the Administration of the Telegraph Department of the General Post Office, and on the constitution of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, have all held further sittings. The Committee on the Depreciation of Silver concluded their inquiry on Monday, and proceeded to consider their report. One of the last witnesses examined was Mr. Walter Bagehot, editor of the *Economist*, who said that the effect of the depreciation in silver was, in his opinion, to cause an increased export of goods from India to this country, and a diminished export from this country to India; and that would cause an unfavourable balance. To put it more fully, the depreciation of silver in India, and the depreciation of the Indian exchange, would have this effect. A London merchant desiring to speculate in Indian produce would be able with his gold to buy a larger number of rupees, and if prices remained stationary in India he would be able to buy his exports at a cheaper rate and make a larger profit. That was one side of the operation. On the other side, the exporter of goods from this country to India would, if prices had not risen, realize the same number of rupees in India; but on turning them into gold they would furnish him with a smaller amount of gold in return in England. Prices must remain stationary for a short time; but as soon as they began to rise, a larger amont of silver would be required to do the same work than had been hitherto required. That increased need of silver to pay for the aggregate increase due to rise in prices would be spread over a large surface—namely over all the countries with a silver valuation. The demand for silver during this process would tend to arrest the fall of silver *pro tanto*. He was disposed not to attach much value to the figures that had been published estimating the total amount of gold and silver in the world. He could not venture to say what had been the effect upon British trade to the present time of the depreciation of silver. He had no doubt that there would be great depression in the Indian trade in this country, arising from the depreciation of silver discouraging exports. It was impossible to arrest any branch of manufacture and export the moment it became desirable to diminish exports; new business was, however, stopped at once. The causes of the depreciation of silver he held to be four in number—the increased production of the silver mines, the demonetization by Germany, the increase in the drafts on India of the Indian Council, and the limiting in 1874 by the States forming the Latin Union of the amount of silver they would coin. But for that change of policy all the silver that had been offered for sale in the English market would have been consumed in those countries, and would have released a considerable amount of gold. Mr. Bagehot added that he was of opinion that a continuance in the depreciation of silver would have a prejudicial effect upon the revenue of India, inasmuch as a large portion of its resources consisted of the land revenue, which was paid in rupees."

SENILITY IN NATIVE ARMIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The able leader in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 20th May, on the senility at present existing in the upper ranks of the Native Army, ought to open the eyes of the Government to the present inefficient organization of that army, but it is hopeless. Look calmly back on what the Press has endeavoured to do in urging the Government to a sense of its duty for the past 10 years; the utter rottenness of the system has been shown up till we are tired of seeing it, but with what result—literally *nil*. A huge army in India is not even governed on one system! Bengal, for the past six years, has been commanded by a Chief who did his duty. We know little of Madras, but it has been no secret that during the same period, Bombay has had a system of *its own*, certainly *not* that of its Chief. Here we have two distinct principles of ruling an army serving the *one* Government! How often has the Bengal system of encouraging regimental zeal and *esprit de corps*, fostered and supervised by a Chief who never made an appointment or allowed his Adjutant-General to do so, without minutely examining the claims of all officers, been compared with that wretched miserable seniority system existing in the Bombay army, causing heart-burnings indescribable, transferring men from one corps they do know something of to another they have never served a day in, to the supercession of men who have unflinchingly devoted the best years of their lives in a regiment they naturally hoped to rise in?—a system carried out not by the Chief himself but by the Adjutant-General, who never served a day with a native regiment in his life. Oh! if Government could but know, not the curses of their discontented officers, their longing to be free of a service where *esprit de corps* has ceased to exist, but if they were to know what the Native Army itself *feels* at officers whom they have been taught to honour and obey, officers to whom they look for justice in promotion, &c., &c., *superseded* by a *stranger*, who knows them not, by a stranger who mechanically receives the report of his wing, by a stranger who has not a word of kindness for them! *How could he?* What sympathy can he have with men he is suddenly pitchforked among, *for a season only*, perhaps? Oh! if Government could only know *the talk in the lines*. My God, Sir, every measure would be put on one side, and the reorganization of the Native Army on which the very safety of India may ere long depend, taken in hand *before it is too late*. Thirty odd years have I stuck to the Native Army, but I unhesitatingly say, if a sudden contest called forth that army into the field, it would tumble to pieces! Regiments without officers, the few there are, *discontented*—the men equally so—knowing not their officers! hardly capable of feeding themselves much less their wives and families on a rate of pay which existed 80 years ago! Could Government hope for that devotion in the field which has been the glory of the Indian Army since it was first raised?

Let Government endeavour to find out the real truth by going to those men who *have* devoted their lives to the Native Army, who have earned the affections of their men, *they* will tell them the *truth*—the *whole truth* and *nothing but* the *truth*—if only invited and encouraged to do so. Let Government remember the following words written by one of its most distinguised officers in the Punjab:—"How common sense revenges itself on defective systems when *real danger* assails a State"—I say, indeed, I implore Government to act before it is

TOO LATE.

A TRAVELLER'S COMPLAINTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I send you a fine specimen of Parsee modesty by printing it *in extenso* you will do the public some service. Mr. Framjee Ardasheer shall now be allowed to tell his own tale; and to accept my further remarks upon his note as the only reply with which he is likely to be "favoured."

Poona, 20th April 1876.

To Captain R. Burton, Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the proprietors of the Napier Hotel gave me Rs. 50 for your journey by phaeton from Poona to Mahableshwur and back. It will be seen from our advertisement that the present reduced rate is half of what it was formerly. And according to that the actual fare is Rs. 70. But taking into consideration your speedy return from Mahableshwur, we could specially in your case at the most reduce Rs. 10 from the whole amount, and would be obliged by your remitting by return of post Rs. 10, which will make the amount of our charge only Rs. 60. Hoping to be favoured with a reply and the said remittance, I remain, &c.,

Framjee Ardasheer.
Government Mail Contractor, Poona.

Mr. Framjee Ardasheer volunteers by advertisement to take travellers, and he does take travellers, from Poona to Mahableshwur and back, for the very moderate sum of Rs. 50. But having done so, Mr. Framjee Ardasheer has no right to charge us Rs. 70, or even Rs. 60. Moreover, Mr. Framjee Ardasheer is bound morally—which apparently does not bind him very tightly—to supply a decent carriage, not an old "rattle trap," with loose wheels and a broken spring that has to be left behind at Mahableshwur. Mr. Framjee Ardasheer, also, is bound to drive us at a decent pace, not to leave Poona at 10 P.M. and to reach Mahableshwur at 2-30 P.M., a total of 16 hours and a half. And, without charging Mr. Framjee Ardasheer with the responsibilities of the post road, I must say that its arrangements are simply disgraceful. After 10 P.M., all the stable stations are black as Erebus; two lazy black inmates are sleeping the sleep of the unjust, and in one place we were kept waiting upwards of twenty minutes. On two occasions carriages, tenanted by natives, drove up after us and drove off before us. In fact, long before I was honoured by Mr Framjee Ardasheer's civil note and uncivil claim, I had resolved to write to you upon the subject of our maltreatment by the Poona-Mahableshwur post-road.

"I was a stranger and you took me in" is a saying which we travellers are often obliged to repeat. But there are strangers and strangers; takings-in and takings-in. Most of us old hands do not object to pay somewhat exorbitantly for extra good treatment; but to be charged nearly one-third more than the rest of the world for extra bad, is apt to raise the gorge. And even *corvus impadicus* must not expect always to worry the sheep, without the latter making an attempt at retaliation.

That Mr. Framjee Ardasheer, "Government mail contractor," will for the future adhere to his own terms, and that, on our next visit to Mahableshwur, he will supply us with a decent vehicle, not a "shandridan" fit only for a party of New Forest Gipsies, is the sincere hope of yours, &c.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

On Board Minerva, May 15.

BOMBAY.

Indian Travellers' Guide, for June, 1876, containing the latest alterations in the time tables of the G. I. P.; Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of railway, is now ready and can be had at this office and the several agencies. Price annas eight.

Evading the Butcher's License.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Mohideen Bechanjee, was fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for carrying on the trade of a butcher in the Fort Market, without having previously obtained a license from the Municipal Commissioner.

An Old Offender.—Yesterday, a noted character, named Essub Meya Jhan, was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction for stealing a silver chain, with a silver dollar attached, from the person of Balloo Soonawalla, valued at Rs. 9.

Diocesan High School.—The Diocesan High School at Byculla will be opened again on the 12th instant, after the vacation. A new head master has been appointed, Mr. A. Clarke Houston, of Edinburgh University, who has had considerable experience as a teacher, and the Diocesan School may be expected to flourish as heretofore.

A Breach of the Liquor License.—A wholesale liquor shopkeeper, named Bicoajee Cooverjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for selling less than one dozen quart bottles of spirituous liquors, being a breach of his wholesale liquor license. The charge was instituted at the instance of Mr. Inspector Brewin.

A Policeman Exceeding his Duty.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two native constables, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, No. 146 and No. 157, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by a cart driver, named Luximon Nagoojee, on the 19th May last. The assault was alleged to have been committed while complainant with his cart and bullocks was attempting to cross the railway level crossing at Colaba. Upon the evidence adduced policeman No. 146 was acquitted and No. 157 was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Camateepoora 4th Lane, on view of the body of Nusseebux, a Mahomedan woman. Deceased was the wife of a weaver, aged 27 years. It appears that the deceased had quarrelled about a fortnight ago with the wife of a neighbour, who resided in an adjoining room in the chawl that the deceased lived in, and the quarrel was renewed on Tuesday last during the absence of deceased's husband. On his return at noon on that day for his meals she mentioned the matter to him, on which he resolved to look for other lodgings and remove away from the chawl. The husband after taking his meals again left the house to go to his work. On returning at 4 o'clock on that afternoon, he found the door of his room closed from the inside. He thereupon peeped through the chinks in the wall and found that his wife was hanging by a rope fastened round her neck and suspended from a beam that extended across the room. The husband forced an entrance into the room, and cutting his wife down found that life was extinct. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by hanging herself."

Mr. Oliver.—We regret that business engagements prevented our availing ourselves of an invitation sent to us by the pupils of the Kurrachee High School, to attend a meeting held in it at 6.30 A. M. yesterday, for the purpose of presenting a farewell address to Mr. Oliver, the late head master of that institution, who is on his way to Bombay in the steamer which left yesterday. Mr. Oliver has been appointed, as we mentioned in our last, acting Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School. The pupils of the High School mustered strong to do parting honours to their late teacher, who is evidently held in high esteem by them, judging from the tone of the address.—*Sindian.*

Obstructing the Railway.—The native lad who confessed to having put the stones and iron bolt on the line at 133½ mileage, was, on Monday last, committed by the Railway Magistrate to the next Criminal Sessions of the Poona Court at the Sungum, which commence on Monday next, the 5th of June.—*Deccan Herald.*

Mahableshwar.—We hear from Mahableshwar that the climate there is decidedly monsoonish. On Sunday and especially on Monday last the station was enveloped in clouds, and there was even a drizzling rain on Monday. The people were wrapping up warmly as befitted the end of May at Mahableshwar. The weather has certainly undergone a great change and the south-west wind in the evenings blows very strongly.—*Id.*

Try Again.—Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee, mess agent at this station, has again appealed, and now to the Governor-General of India, against the decision of the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, who fined him five hundred rupees on grounds with which our readers are familiar. His latest petition has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Government of India, Home Department, for official disposal under the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General of India.—*Id.*

The Defamation Case of Gardiner vs. Jewajee Sorabjee."—It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that a very strange charge of defamation was, a few weeks ago, preferred against Mr. Jewajee Sorabjee, by Mr. John Gardiner, the Post Master of Poona, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the City Magistrate. The facts of this case are very simple. Mr Gardiner, who was a witness in a case for the prosecution on a charge of assault brought by Mr. Jewajee against one Nowrojee Framjee, a mail contractor, in the Court of the Railway Magistrate, *volunteered* a statement in his evidence which was neither asked for by the vakeel for the prosecution nor the Mooktiar for the defence. Mr. Jewajee at once challenged the accuracy of Mr. Gardiner's statement, and requested that some of Mr. Gardiner's people should be sent for to substantiate his statement (the Post Office being close by); but Mr Gardiner refused to do this, and reiterated his statement when Mr. Jewajee said "That's a lie." He was checked by the Court, and no more was said. Mr. Gardiner, upon this, brought a charge of defamation in Mr. Hamilton's Court, in which he alleged that Mr. Jewajee Sorabjee said "You are a liar." This case came on for hearing on the 8th April last, when Mr. Gardiner, on oath, declared that Mr. Jewajee said "You are a liar," Dr. Fraser was called as a witness, by Mr. Gardiner and said, "Jewajee certainly did not say 'You are a liar.'" Mr. Baba Gokhlay, in evidence, also said Jewajee said "That's a lie": and only one Cooverjee Ardaseer, a relation of the mail contractor, (against whom the charge of assault, still pending, was made) said "Jewajee said 'You are a liar.'" Upon this last evidence Mr. Hamilton, the City Magistrate, fined the accused Rs. 100. He did not ask the accused whether he pleaded guilty or not; he did not even tell him that he had made a charge against him; but he at once fined him Rs. 100. On the ground of these irregularities, an appeal was made to the Judge of Poona, W. H. Newnham, Esq., who heard the case on Monday last. After a careful consideration of the case, he quashed the conviction of the City Magistrate and ordered the fine to be refunded. His Honor commented on the illegality of the proceedings and the paltriness of the charge very severely, and we shall publish the able finding and make a few remarks upon it in a future issue. On the very day the conviction of Mr. Hamilton was quashed by the Judge of Poona, Mr. Jewajee informed the proprietor of the *Poona Observer* of the result of the appeal; and, although paragraphs were published about the case in that paper while it was before the City Magistrate, no notice was taken of the quashing of the conviction in yesterday's *Poona Observer*. We make no comment on the omission; but we shall probably have something more to say about this case hereafter.—*Id.*

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 27th May, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	43,638	0	0
Merchandise	1,40,315	0	0
Telegraph	430	0	0
Total Rs.	1,84,383	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,171	0	0
Merchandise	1,29,430	0	0
Telegraph	563	0	0
Total Rs.	1,78,164	0	0
Increase Rs.	6,219	0	0

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE KASHGAR.

The Marine Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, Captain Jacob Roach, of the ship Knight Companion, and Mr. C. Mathews, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H. M.'s Dockyard, reassembled yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, and delivered their decision in respect to the loss of the barque Kashgar, laden with coals from Newcastle, Australia, and burnt at sea on the 6th May, fourteen miles off Goa, while on her passage to the port.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government. Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the owners of the barque Kashgar.

The Court's decision ran as follows:—We find that the Kashgar was built in Philadelphia in 1860. Her gross tonnage, as shown in her register was 636 tons. She was owned by J. S. De Wolf and Company of Liverpool, and she was commanded by Mr. James Russell, who holds a renewed certificate of competency as master, granted by the Board of Trade, No. 81683, dated 26th February 1867. The vessel left New-castle, Australia, on the 23rd January last, with a cargo of 1,030 tons of coal. The ship appears to have been in good trim. About three weeks after leaving Australia she required to be more frequently pumped out, and on the first of this month it was found necessary to work the pumps every two hours as the ship was then making three or four inches of water an hour, and she is said to have continued to make water at the same rate up to the time when she was discovered to be on fire. The master of the Kashgar, Mr. Russell, states that he kept the ship hatches off about three weeks or a month before the fire occurred, because he had noticed that the coals were getting heated and he directed the mate to mention the fact in the log-book. There was no other indication of fire. There was no smoke nor gas, and the Captain says, "I found the coals were hot by putting down my hand over the ventilator abaft the mainhatch. The ship was not ventilated fore and aft but had one ventilator from the deck. This ventilator did not go through the coals but only to the top of the coals. It would appear that Australian coal is not considered dangerous cargo, and no precautions against fire beyond those above mentioned were deemed necessary by Captain Russell. He states that several ships have lately arrived at this port from Australia with coals, and that those ships were not ventilated. At noon of Saturday, the 6th of this month, the Kashgar was off Goa, Saint George's Islands, being in sight about 17 or 18 miles distant bearing E. N. E. The vessel was then going two or three knots an hour through the water. About a quarter to 10 o'clock the same evening smoke was seen to be coming up the after-hatch. On going on deck the captain says he immediately went down the after-hatch, and he then saw fire twenty or thirty feet abaft the hatch, and smoke coming from the direction of the fire. He gave orders for water to be passed along with the view of putting out the fire. Several of the crew went down the after-hatch, and some coals were removed with shovels in order to get at the fire, and water was handed down in buckets. But according to the evidence given before us, the fire and smoke increased so rapidly that all efforts to extinguish the fire had to be abandoned in a short time—the captain states in about fifteen minutes after the alarm of fire was given, and his evidence is corroborated by that of the chief mate, and by the evidence of other witnesses. On reviewing the whole of the evidence taken before us with regard to the destruction by fire of this vessel, we do not think that there is any reliable evidence as to how the fire originated, i. e. whether it was the result of spontaneous combustion or whether it was caused by carelessness on the part of the steward when he went down the lazaret store-room with a light to serve out stores: on these occasions the steward always used a small globe-lamp, and several of the witnesses state that he was in the habit of taking the lamp out of the globe in order to get more light. There was in the store-room a quantity of combustible matter in the shape of cordage, sails, and other stuff, and it is possible that a spark may have fallen from the light used by the steward on to some inflammable matter lying about the store-room or near the tank in the after-hatch on which the light appears to have been placed while stores were being served out. The evidence points to the fire having first started in the lazaret behind the bulkhead between the coals and the store-room, and when the fire got once started it would no doubt be much strengthened by the gas and heat from the coals in the ship's hold. But as to whether the fire really did originate in the way above noticed or in some other way, the Court has not been able to elicit any satisfactory or reliable evidence. Up to the time the fire actually occurred nothing unusual was noticed in the ship or coals either by the captain, officers or crew, except what the captain speaks of as to the coals being heated, and we cannot come to the conclusion that the fire was the result of spontaneous combustion among the coals. The captain states that a dozen buckets of water were thrown on the coals in the direction of the fire, but the chief mate and men who went down the hatch when the fire was reported, positively state that only one bucket of water was thrown in the direction where the fire was seen burning. It would therefore appear beyond throwing one bucket of water on the coals and an unsuccessful attempt to cut a hole in the after-deck no efforts were made to put out the fire or save the ship. The reason given by the captain for the feeble efforts made and for the almost immediate abandonment of all efforts to save the ship, is that he felt it was utterly impossible to put the fire out owing to its having so rapidly spread to nearly every part of the ship, and to there being no appliances at hand beyond the pumps and buckets which proved to be useless. There was a fire-engine on board, but this engine had been allowed to remain out of repair and it could not therefore be used when it was so much needed. Captain Russell states that there was considerable heat among the coals a month or more before the ship was found to be on fire, and it ought to have occurred to him that the engine would be required in the event of the coals igniting, and he should have had the hose which was out of order renewed or repaired so as to be able to use the engine immediately it was wanted. In about an hour after the fire was discovered the ship's boats were got overboard. The captain and crew saved all the kit and things they could get at, and most of the crew then left the ship and made towards the shore by the captain's orders. The Court cannot regard Captain Russell's conduct as at all satisfactory when this disaster occurred to the vessel of which he had command. Had the fire taken place out at sea and land not been so near, greater efforts would, the Court believe, have been made to save the ship. The chief mate, Mr. Miller, holds an American certificate as master, which he states was lost with the ship. It was his watch below when the fire was reported. He was called and he appears to have gone on deck immediately and to have carried out all orders received by him from Captain Russell. The other officers and men also promptly obeyed the orders that were given, and Captain Russell says he has no complaint to make against them. The Court regret that they cannot come to the conclusion that there was a carelessness or dereliction of duty on the part of Captain Russell with regard to precaution that should have been used under the circumstances we have mentioned above, or with regard to the efforts made by him or by his orders to prevent the destruction of the ship Kashgar by fire when she was so near the land. The Court are not satisfied with his conduct on this occasion. They cannot acquit him of culpable neglect and they think that by prompt action and common prudence much more might have been done than was done to save the Kashgar from destruction. For the reasons stated by us we suspend for a period of six months Captain Russells certificate of competency as master and the certificate will be forwarded to Government in order that it may be transmitted to the Board of Trade together with our proceedings in this case. Captain Russell states that he had an Admiralty chart on board and that it consisted of two sheets. He does not recollect the dates of the charts but they were large scale charts. There were two sheets from about Carwar to Bombay. He had also Horsburgh's and Finlay's Indian directory. The charts and books are said to have been lost with the ship.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE HON'BLE SIR WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, K.C.S.I., OF THE MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

Fortune has been both kind and unkind to Sir W. Robinson. As a member of the Covenanted Civil Service he has been fortunate even beyond his deserts, which are by no means insignificant; but the fickle jade deserted him at the "crowning of the edifice," and he missed by only a few weeks the honour of receiving the Prince of Wales as Governor of the Madras Presidency. Entering the service, in 1842 as Assistant Magistrate at Canara, he passed through the usual grades until he was appointed Acting Magistrate of Malabar in 1856, with the credit of being a smart and hard-working officer. Then suddenly his sphere of duty was changed, and we find him appointed Inspector-General of Police in 1858. In this appointment he had the duty of remodelling the whole of the Madras Mofussil Police—a duty he performed so satisfactorily that we have never heard that the Madras Police are worse than their brethren elsewhere. From policeman he became Member of the Board of Revenue, Additional Member of the Viceregal Council in Calcutta as representative of Madras, and finally Senior Member of the Madras Council. The unfortunate death of Lord Hobart raised him to the pinnacle of his fame as Acting Governor of Madras. As a Governor he cannot be said to have distinguished himself, the distinctive feature of his reign having been *quieta non movere*, or as it was the fashion to call it in Lord Lawrence's time "masterly inactivity." Socially Sir William keeps up the credit of the old schools of civilians for hospitality, in which he is ably assisted by Lady Robinson, the latter also being conspicuous as a doer of good deeds.

Buck.

MR. PLIMSOLL WANTED IN BOMBAY.

(*Friend of India.*)

We should infer, from a scandalous shipping case which has just occured at Bombay, that a Mr. Plimsoll is as much wanted in India as in England. Las month, five of the crew of the Persia, Captain Duncan, then loading for sea, refused to do duty on the ground that the vessel was dangerously leaky and unseaworthy, making, as they alleged from twelve to thirteen inches of water daily in harbour. The truth of this assertion could have been easily ascertained had proper steps been taken, but it was denied by the captain, and disbelieved by the Magistrate who tried the case. The men were sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and duly committed to jail. A few days subsequently, a second batch of the crew struck work for the same reason as the first, and were promptly sentenced to a similar punishment. Meanwhile, the Persia had been twice surveyed, without the leak, the existence of which must have been patent to every soul on board, being discovered by the gentlemen whom we must by courtesy call the surveyors, or pointed out to them by the captain. Something, however, led to a third survey being held, and the ship was then pronounced quite unfit to go to sea. The prisoners were consequently released from jail, and the vessel was at last sent into dock to undergo the repairs which they had been punished for declaring to be necessary. That gross injustice has been done the men is evident, and we only hope that the laws which permitted it will not also deny them the redress to which they are clearly entitled. The blame, however, does not in this instance seem to rest so much with the law, however defective, as with Captain Duncan and the two first surveyorrs of the Persia, on whose joint evidence we must suppose the Magistrate's award of three weeks' imprisonment to have been based. We should be glad to see some inquiry into the conduct these gentlemen, as cases like this of the Persia happen far too often. In Calcutta, it is almost a daily occurrence for seamen to be imprisoned on the charge of refusal of duty, despite their assertions that there is something dangerously wrong with the ship in which they are engaged to sail, and it is always the evidence of the master of the vessel, backed by the report of a surveyor selected by himself, that leads to their condemnation by the magistrate. This evidence there is too much reason to believe, is sometimes as misleading as in the case of the Persia but the gentlemen who give it appear to run no risk. We never hear of masters or surveyors being sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for swearing to their belief in the perfect staunchness of vessels which they must, sometimes, suspect to be totally unseaworthy, and yet deliberate perjury would seem to be a far graver offence than simple breach of contract. Cannot anything be done to put it down in cases where scores of lives are at stake? We of course do not say that perjury was committed with regard to the Persia. Captain Duncan and the others may have been simply careless and mistaken—we trust nothing worse can be laid to their charge—but most suspicious facts have come to light in other cases.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The only brand bottled and guaranteed by the manufacturer himself. Möller's Cod Liver Oil has been invariably declared to be finer than any other oil at all International Exhibitions. In London 1862, Paris 1867, Vienna 1873, Moscow 1872, Naples 1871, Copenhagen 1872, Christiania 1871, &c. At Vienna 1873, the last International Exhibition, the special jury for judging Cod Liver Oil selected Möller's Cod Liver Oil from fifty-seven English and foreign brands, comprising all the better known, for the only prize of the highest order, the Medal for Progress, and as a further special mark of their high appreciation of its excellence above all others, they awarded the next highest prize, the Medal for Merit, to Peter Möller's method of preparing Cod Liver Oil, the regulations prohibiting two awards being given to one article. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint bottles. London depot, 521, Oxford-street, W.C.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

KHANATE OF KHOKAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 5th.

Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, in moving for papers, called attention to the advance of Russia in Asia, and especially to the occupation of the Khanate of Khokand. He recapitulated various facts in the recent history of the Central Asian Question, the mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth, the assurances of Count Schouvaloff to Lord Granville, the annexation of Khiva, and the proposition for a neutral zone, all ending in the annexation of Khokand. Our Empire in India depended much on *prestige*, and the indifference with which we contemplated the advance of Russia had cost us much *prestige* in India and had unsettled the minds of the people. Russia was advancing not only towards Kashgar, but he believed an expedition was already preparing for Merv, which was only 240 miles from Herat—the key of Afghanistan; and he quoted the authority of Mr. Grant Duff and Lord Derby for the assertion that if Russia attacked the dominion of Shere Ali it meant war with England. We ought, Mr. Cochrane held, to deal with the advance of the Russians as we would with the advance of a tide on our coasts.

Mr. Forsyth, who seconded the motion, while admitting that we had some right to complain of Russia in the matter of Khiva, argued that the substitution of a settled and civilized government for the barbarism which prevailed in those regions was a gain to mankind. He saw no danger to India from a Russian occupation of Khokand and Kashgar, because the only route to India from those countries was by three enormously difficult passes, quite impassable for a military expedition. The real danger was from the West and North-West—from Candahar by the Bolan Pass, and Cabul by the Khyber Pass—to both of which Herat was the key. But Herat was open to Russia by two routes from Tashkend, either by Merv, which was 600 miles distant from Tashkend and 240 from Herat, or by the Attrek Valley. Our true policy, therefore, was to foster amicable and cordial relations with Afghanistan.

Sir G. Campbell remarked that since the Prime Minister had made his celebrated Russophobist declaration the aspect of the question had been very much changed, more especially as he had reason to believe, that this speech was not made merely to forward the Royal Titles Bill, but signified that the Government had taken up what he called a forward policy in regard to this Central Asian Question, and that, too, in opposition to the opinion of the Indian Government. As proofs of this, Sir George mentioned the despatch of Sir L. Pelly to India and recent occurrences at Khelat. He agreed with Mr. Forsyth that there was no danger from the side of Khokand and Kashgar, and at Samarcand Russia was 1,260 miles distant from our Indian frontier. Deprecating the fears expressed of our Mahomedan population in India, on the condition of which Sir George delivered an elaborate and learned disquisition, he expressed a confident opinion that our present position in India was not so precarious as was represented. He admitted, however, that in course of time Russia might become an unpleasant neighbour to India, and, as it was useless to attempt to enter into an understanding with her, our wisest course was to husband our resources, to keep our powder dry—in short, to pursue a policy of masterly inactivity, and, above all, not to alarm or alienate Afghanistan.

Mr Butler Johnstone pointed out how India might be defended in Europe by reverting to our old maritime policy and repudiating the Declaration of Paris; and Sir H. Havelock, differing from Sir G. Campbell, predicted that the crisis would be forced upon us within the next five years. He compared the advance of Russia to the motion of a crab—one claw resting on Khokand and the other somewhere near the Black Sea—and deplored that we were unprepared to meet her in either direction. Sir H. Havelock concluded his speech as follows:—

He hoped that peace between the two contries would be maintained, but it was right and wise to look to eventuality, and whether Russia acted upon her line in Central Asia or in Turkey she might claim to take her own course of action, and it would be difficult for us to meet her. The matter was one to which the hon. member (Mr. Baillie-Cochrane) did well to draw attention. Very few people understood this question, and in one sense this was fortunate, because it would otherwise excite a greater degree of apprehension and alarm than would be altogether comfortable. The hon. member only moved for certain papers, and he did not see how the Government could decline to grant them, seeing that the question had reached a stage in which the facts ought to be in the hands of almost every Englishman. (Hear.) As the Mahomedan population of India had been referred to, he might claim to have some knowledge also of them, and he could fully endorse what had been said by his hon. friend (Sir G. Campbell). We had made India more our own than it had ever been before by the justice, humanity, and evident unselfishness of our rule. But there were other Mahomedan populations than those subject to us in India, and they sympathized with each other. It was the natural destiny of Russia to become a still greater military Power, and we could not complain because, instead of being able, as formerly, to place 600,000 or 700,000 men in the field, Russia could now put under arms 1,500,000 men. If her military organization went on, that number, vast as it was, might be increased before long by one third. (Hear, hear.) That was a contingency which ought not to be left out of the calculation. The Army of India would always be faithful to us, and there was no reason to doubt its efficiency for purposes of defence. But the House ought to be told that the Native Army of India was at the present moment rotten from head to foot. He spoke of the Native Army, and he said it was never in a more critical position. [Sir G. Campbell —"No, no."] The House had no doubt, seen that the Prince of Wales, in the course of his progress through India, had written a letter stating that the Army in India was in the highest state of efficiency and discipline, and this might appear to be in contradiction to what he had just said. The two things, however, might co-exist. The Army of India might for ordinary peace purposes, for show and parade, appear to be a remarkably fine Army, and yet it might be radically defective in its organization. The Native Army was, in fact, officered on entirely false principles. This was a matter which had never been sufficiently adverted to. It consisted of 140 battalions of infantry and 40 regiments of cavalry, all officered on the false principle of containing only five European officers each. [An Hon. Member.—"And native officers."] If the hon. gentleman supposed that the native officers would supply the place of European officers he differed from him. (Hear.) A native army officered on these false principles was in great danger, when the critical moment arrived, of becoming a disorganized and rabble mass. It was of the highest importance that we should come to an understanding with Afghanistan. It has been said that Sir Lewis Pally would not be sent as envoy to Cabul, but he hoped there would shortly be such a friendship between ourselves and Afghanistan, and that the Afghans would accept him or whomever we might send as their best and warmest friend. The fact was that we were labouring under that insane terror of Afghanistan and its passes which was brought about by the Afghan War of 1838-9. But the state of things at that period had now ceased to exist, and if we should ever be in a position of hostility to Afghanistan the passes would present to us no difficulty whatever, as we could now carry rifled artillery of small weight over the most difficult heights. It was possible that if we continued to treat Afghanistan as we had done up to the present time by adopting an indefinite policy which she could not understand she might throw herself into the arms of Russia, instead of depending upon us. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that there would be no objection to the production of the papers.

Mr. Disraeli.—Mr. Speaker—My hon. friend the member for the Isle of Wight has brought forward one of those interesting annual motions upon the state of our Indian empire which always receive the attention of the house, and of which it may be said that some new incident always occurs to add increased interest to statements and speculations on the subject. Our attention is called to this question of our Indian empire in consequence of the conquest by Russia of the Khanate of Khokand. That is an event which was quite anticipated by those who should have given much attention to the subject. I think that from the period of the conquest of Tashkend, which I suppose must have been ten years ago, every one must have felt that it was almost inevitable that all these khanates should be conquered by Russia (hear, hear), and that it was a question of time which greatly depended upon the conduct of the inhabitants themselves. I think that in the present instance they precipitated their fate by constant struggles against Russia—which I am far from wishing to discredit—which probably add to their honour and patriotism, but which, unfortunately, brought about a termination of their political independence, which might otherwise have lasted for some time (hear, hear). Upon this event, which after all is one which was anticipated, and which is in a direction of country not peculiarly menacing to those Imperial interests which engage our attention, my hon. friend has called consideration to what he conceives to be the serious consequences of the conquest, and others of a similar character upon our position in India. He has substantiated his views by quotations from several individuals some of them known and men of undoubted talent and experience, but all utterly irresponsible in the opinions which they are giving. One of these was anonymous, and this was the opinion on which my hon. friend laid the greatest stress—the opinion of a gentleman who thinks that the advance of Russia ought to have been nipped in the bud. Nipping in the bud means that the English power should have proceeded beyond our Indian boundary, should have crossed some of these deserts with which we have since become familiar, and should have entered upon one of the hazardous and one of the most unwise struggles that could well be conceived (hear, hear). Then my hon. friend says we should come to some understanding with Russia. That is a very vague word. I do not know that our understandings with Russia, which are supposed to have assumed a character of permanence, have ever been fully realised. My hon. friend seemed to treat the scheme of a neutral zone as one that had been sanctioned and practically adopted by the great powers of Russia and England. The fact is that the neutral zone was a speculation in a diplomatic dispatch (hear, hear, and a laugh). It was never accepted at any conference or congress; it was never expressed in any protocol or treaty (hear, hear). The idea that England and Russia agreed to establish a neutral zone between their respective empires, and that Russia has all this time violated the neutral zone that was agreed upon, is one of these delusions which, having once got possession of the mind, it is difficult to terminate. The fact is that no neutral zone was ever agreed upon (hear, hear). Again, in regard to understandings, there was an understanding about Khiva, but we must all admit that that was a most unfortunate understanding, for no two persons have ever agreed as to what that understanding was (a laugh). I am, therefore, far from wishing to enter into any process of understandings to prevent those fears and apprehensions of which we have heard so much, and upon which I may make a remark (hear, hear). My hon. friend who seconded the motion made an interesting speech, and contributed much to the debate, but he did not enforce the particular views of my hon. friend who brought forward the motion (hear, hear). Although I should be proud to have my hon. friend as a seconder if he made so good a speech, still I would rather that he would suggest the policy I was recommending

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

the house than that he should lay down that the conquest of Khokand was perfectly justifiable on the part of Russia, and should look forward with satisfaction to the conquest of Kashgar (hear, hear, and a laugh). That was not the kind of support which my hon. friend the member for the Isle of Wight might fairly have expected after his able address. The hon. and gallant gentleman opposite (Sir H. Havelock) impress upon us the great importance of establishing a substantial boundary with regard to the frontier state of Afghanistan. I believe her Majesty's government are perfectly conscious of the importance of establishing the best relations with Afghanistan and cherishing those relations. Although we are most anxious for the prosperity, peace, and power of Afghanistan, still we cannot be blind to the very unsatisfactory state of its present government (hear, hear). We know that there are many who wish to be masters, which is much to be deprecated, and that there are many aspirants to power. That is not a state of affairs in our opinion that can be remedied by force. It is by cultivating the most friendly relations, by cherishing communications which have been rarer than could have been wished, and which we hope are increasing—it is by commercial influences in a great degree that we must gradually obtain that position in Afghanistan which we believe would be the natural position for both of us if both were equally conscious of the independence, security, and peace which are involved in that relation. The hon. gentleman asks me whether I am prepared to agree to the papers which he requires. These papers are of two kinds. He wants "copies of correspondence between her Majesty's government and the Russian government respecting this occupation." Well, there are none (laughter). Then he wants reports on the frontier states. Well, these are confidential reports to the Indian government, and I think it would be most unwise to produce them (hear). I hope my hon. friend will not be offended if I request him not to press his motion for papers, the greater part of which do not exist, while others cannot be produced without great indiscretion. I should not have troubled the house to-night had it not been for the speech made by the hon. member for Kirkcaldy (Sir G. Campbell), to whom we all listen with attention on Indian subjects, and unless he had made some statements which are quite unfounded (laughter.) The hon. member for Kirkcaldy seems to think that this motion is of no importance, and he does not know that he would have taken part in the discussion had it not been for the portentous declaration made by myself. The hon. gentleman calls me a Russophobist, and says that I took the opportunity the other day to hurl menaces at Russia. I was not aware at the time that my remarks were subject to such very contrary interpretation as has since been put upon them. We are told that those remarks were very indiscreet and prompted by the ideas of the moment, and that they indicate what my hon. frend calls a change in our policy with reference to the government of India. The hon gentleman has persuaded himself that a bold policy is shadowed forth by the observations I made, and the hon. member even referred to certain proceedings which took place recently at Khelat, as indicating this great change and revolution in our Indian policy. Lord Northbrook was as responsible for this as for any other act of his government. If the hon. gentleman wishes for proof of the change which he alleges has taken place, he must not trust to what has happened at Khelat. I take so different a view of the relations between Russia and England especially with respect to India, from the hon. gentleman, that I confess I listened with great surprise to his remarks. What I said the other night was to the effect that I was not one of that school which views the advance of Russia in Asia with alarm, and that I thought Asia was large enough for the destinies of both Russia and England. I think it is hard to call a man a Russophbist who has made such a declaration (laughter). I went on to say that whatever may be my confidence in the destinies of India I knew that empires are only maintained by vigilance, by courage, and by temper. These might have been very indiscreet observations and may have been construed by the hon. gentleman into a menace to Russia, but ever since I have had any control over public affairs, now nearly 25 years either as minister or as leader of opposition, these are the opinions I have invariably expressed. They are no secret to the Russian government, which has heard them over and over again, and has put upon them an interpretation entirely different from the hon. gentleman. The Russian government have not looked on these words as a menace, but have taken a common sense view of the position of the two countries—that there is room enough in Asia both for Russia and for England, and that there is no reason whatever why there should not exist that clear understanding which results from frankness and fairness (cheers). Russia knows well that I have not viewed with jealousy the natural development of her power in Asia so long as it is clearly understood that the government of this country is resolved to maintain and strengthen both materially and morally our Indian empire and our legitimate influence in the East (cheers). The Russian government has been perfectly aware of these views, and has thought them consistent with the good understanding between the two countries, and at no time has there been a better understanding between the Court of St. James and that of St. Petersburg than at present (cheers). But there is a good understanding because our policy is a clear and a frank policy. The observations which I made the other night some wise men of Gotham described as singularly indiscreet, and a wise man to-night says them as a menace to Russia. But those observations set forth the unanimous opinions of a united cabinet and are known to the representative of Russia in this country. I say that it is only by a frank exposition of our views that the good understanding between the two empires can be maintained (hear, hear). There is another way of conducting foreign affairs, by viewing every act of Russia in India with silent suspicion. If any incident occurs to cause alarm, persons of this temper grumble and growl, but never act, and then the country is suddenly surprised that Russia has taken quite an unprecedented course, which might have been prevented if frank explantions had been given of the right tone and temper. Far from looking forward with apprehensions to the development of the power of Russia in Central Asia I think she has a mission before her. I see no reason why Russia should not conquer Tartary any more than why England should not have conquered India; and if so, I only hope that the people of Tartary may have as much advantage from being conquered by Russia as India has derived from being conquered by England (cheers). I must tell the hon. gentleman who made this elaborate attack upon me once for all, that he has totally misconceived my views and I think has done violence to them (hear, hear). I think there was nothing in my remarks which I have not said before—remarks which accurately describe the feeling of the present government with reference to their relations to Russia, and which indicate the honest understanding which exists between the two countries. I think the hon. member had no right to make the observations which he did with reference to my conduct in connection with the Titles Bill, or I could quote passages from his own works which show that he was deeply impressed with the importance of the title which her Majesty should assume in India. The hon. gentleman must know, though it is convenient to talk of the absurdity of putting up against the Emperor of Russia to withstand his invasion of India the mere empty title of the Sovereign—he must know that human nature is influenced by the associations which are connected with titles, especially in the East, and that if ever there were a critical moment in India on which the occasion should be seized to show to India the deep interest which the country has, in her it was that on which her Majesty announced afresh her determination to maintain her Indian empire (cheers).

Lord George Hamilton said he had listened with regret to the observations of the hon. and gallant gentleman, in which he stated that the Indian Native Army was utterly rotten. Any statement coming from the hon. and gallant gentleman in that House would naturally be much considered by people in India as well as the people of England. He was happy to say that during the last few weeks a large mass of papers had been received from India, and they did not in any way confirm, but flatly contradicted, the statement of the hon. and gallant gentleman. (Hear, hear.) The fact was this—there were two classes of officers, who differed as to the best mode of officering Indian regiments. Some thought it could only be done by having a large number of European officers, and there were others who thought there ought to be a certain number of European officers, to be supplemented by native officers. This was the system which had been adopted, and, so far as they knew, with great success. The state of the Indian Army had been under the consideration of the Government; Lord Northbrook had the advantage of the advice of Lord Napier on the subject, and they came to the conclusion that no organic changes were necessary. He would conclude by quoting the words of one who was an authority on the condition of the Native Army, and these words were, "The native regiments, in appearance, equipment, and *esprit de corps*, are simply magnificent." (Cheers.)

Sir H. Havelock explained, in order to avoid misapprehension of the purport of what he had said, that he did not in any degree intend to cast any imputation upon the officers or the Indian Army as to their professional reputation of efficiency. He had already stated that he believed the Native Army was efficient for all peace purposes, and he held that what the noble lord had said confirmed his assertion.

Mr. Baillie-Cochrane said, after what had fallen from the Prime Minister, he was ready to withdraw his motion.

The House, however, declined to allow the motion to be withdrawn, and it was then negatived.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF EGYPT.

(*Times* Money Market and City Intelligence.)

Now that the announcemnt has been made, apparently from official sources, that a definite plan for dealing with the Egyptian Debt has been formed, we are in a position to make some estimate of the prospective financial position of that country. A short time ago we estimated that a 7 per cent. conversion scheme, as then proposed, would bring the total nominal amount of the debt up to, at the outside, £ 85,000,000; but that estimate appears to have been under the mark. The debt, when converted and consolidated, will reach £ 91,000,000, we are told. What has led to this swelling of the total we do not clearly make out, for the terms on which the floating debt is to be converted are apparently about the same as those published a short time ago. If we may judge by the various discoveries made about the floating debt within the last few months, the true cause may be found to be its further mysterious increase. In the accounts published towards the latter part of last year that debt was estimated at less than £10,000,000, but early in the present year the Khedive told Mr. Cave that it was "at least" £18,000,000 after deducting the £4,000,000 paid by England for the Suez Canal shares. Further extensions in the amount are, therefore, by no means improbable, because a bonus of 20 per cent. on the amount mentioned by Mr. Cave, Daira and everything included, would only bring the total sum to be converted up to £28,000,000 or so, whereas a total debt of £91,000,000 represents a new creation of over £35,500,000, and would make the existing floating debt over £29,000,000. The most important point, however, as whether the arrangement will be likely to afford that relief to the finances of Egypt which is required. Superficially, it looks as if it would. The nominal revenue of Egypt is set down at about £[illegible],000, and the charge of this consolidated debt will be £6,370,000 for interest alone, and with sinking fund it will amount to nearly £6,500,000—a considerably higher sum than we set down lately. The administration of the country, Tribute to the Porte, and Khedive's Civil List taken together, according to Mr. Cave's Report, require £4,000,000. There is, therefore, almost an apparent balance in the account if we reckon the Daira Samieh to yield the £684,411 stated in the telegram—*i. e.*, £262,411 more than Mr. Cave puts the net revenue of it down at; but it will be remembered that the same apparent equilibrium and more has been visible in all Egyptian Budgets published, and yet, judging by what we know now about the floating debt, there must have been in recent years an annual deficit of something like £10,000,000. Further, the Moukabala arrangement will, according to the estimate of an Egyptian financier published in 1873, cause a loss to the revenue in 1886 of over £3,000,000 per annum, or, according to Mr. Cave's own figures, will reduce the land revenue from £4 793 459, at which it stood before the Moukabala arrangement came into force, to £2,634,824, an estimated loss which the Khedive's correction afterwards given compels us to place about £1, 000,000 under the mark. On the official figures, therefore, the revenue will be diminished ten years hence by within at least a million of the amount required for the fixed administrative expenses of the country. It is a significant fact that in 1864, again according to the Report of Mr. Cave, the revenue was set down at £4,937,405. That was the most prosperous year that modern Egypt has known. It rejoiced then in high profits from its cotton growing, which have since dwindled away almost to nothing, the price of Egyptian raw cotton being now less than half what it was then. Last year, too, the official figures of the imports and exports show a considerable falling off, and the export figures of 1863 have only been once reached since—in 1873-74. In spite of the great prosperity of 1863 and 1864, moreover, the revenue had only then risen about £1,600,000 in 34 years, having been, Mr. Cave says, £3,300,000 in 1830. The arrangement of the debt now announced continues, in any event, an extreme pressure on a population already urgently in need of relief.

The complete text of the new Egyptian Decree for the unification of the debt has been received to-night through Reuter's agency. It does not add materially to the knowledge of it gained from the summary. As usual in all previous Egyptian statements of figures of the kind given in the detailed "hypothecations of revenue for the service of the new debt, everything balances to a nicety, and if the public could rely on obtaining the money as here set forth the arrangement would be admirable. When, however, we come to compare the figures of this decree with those of the Egyptian Budget for 1876, published as an appendix to Mr. Cave's Report, we find strange variations in the estimates. Thus the special import dues are set down for a higher figure than that of the Budget, and the railways are also rated rather higher. The salt revenue, on the other hand, is placed lower, but, as we pointed out yesterday, the revenues of the Daira are given at above a quarter of a million more than in Mr. Cave's Report. The £3,072,000 which forms the bulk of the receipts cannot be compared with similar items in the Budget, but when the test can be applied it is not reassuring. As to the Decree appointing the Commission, all that can be said is that it seems a copy of that which the Sultan issued in 1873, constituting the Imperial Ottoman Bank the receivers of all the revenues of the Empire. That gave no real control, and neither does this. The Khedive does not even bind himself absolutely not to borrow more, for after a solemn promise to that effect come these words:—

"Nevertheless, in case the Government, from urgent national reasons, should find itself placed under the necessity of having recourse to credit, it may do so within the limits of strict necessity, and without doing anything to affect the employment of the revenues set apart for the Treasury or the public debt, or to cause their diversion from that destination. These exceptional loans can only be contracted after an agreement on the subject with the Commissioners directing the Treasury."

That seems binding, but then follows this:—

"In order that the arrangements stated in the preceding Article should not place obstacles in the way of the Administration, the Government may open a running account with a bank to facilitate its payments by means of anticipations to be regulated in accordance with the year's receipts."

In other words, the door is shut against a new funding loan until a new accumulation of floating debt contracted with the sanction of this Decree renders it imperative.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, MAY 2.

So we are going to have another Conference at Berlin in a few days? The Emperor Alexander is expected to arrive, attended by a whole diplomatic Staff; Count Andrassy will likewise repair hither with a suit of councillors, secretaries, and attachés, while the Berlin Foreign Office prepares to do the honours and receive the guests befittingly. If I say that Prince Gortchakoff, Baron Jomini, and Herr von Hamburger accompany the Czar, the importance of the coming deliberations is manifest. The expediency of the Conference has been suggested by Russia, and the negotiations will be directed by her. Russia, having long enabled Servia and Montenegro to worry Turkey with impunity, now thinks the time come for winding up her clever operations. The past is a mirror in wich to see the future. Servia and Montenegro having been allowed to send their men across the frontier and fight the Turks without a formal declaration of war, while the Turks were prevented from invading Servia and Montenegro, on the ground that no declaration of war had been issued, things have gradually assumed a complexion in which the Turk may be expected to make the concessions required of him. Most inopportunely, it is true, Mukhtar Pasha has just defeated the Insurgents and revictualled Niksitch for a couple of weeks; but the Russian official telegraph has been quick to inform us that this *coup de main* does not count, having been undertaken during negotiations for an armistice and being altogether a most reprehensible act. Those conversant with the Servian tongue may perhaps remember seeing the news of these negotiations, and a Montenegrin victualling of Niksitch included in them, formally contradicted in the organ of the very Prince of Montenegro who, in the Russian official intelligence, is represented as bitterly disappointed by the Turks resuming hostilities while treating with him. However, as the Servian tongue is not quite as generally known as the French, a statement in a Tchernagora paper may probably be regarded as *non avenu*, and must not be permitted to influence any opinions enlightened people may be inclined to form with the help of such materials as the St. Petersburg inspired purveyors may be disposed to supply. Entering, therefore, into the spirit of the thing, the story of the coming truce and of the princely mountaineer in a state of alternate surprise and dismay at the faithless proceedings of the Turks, may be taken for granted, when there will be nothing to interfere with the acceptance of the Russian proposals.

These proposals are the climax of what we have seen the last few months. Starting with the assertion that the Turks have been defeated all along, the Russians are understood to advocate something very much like the Insurgents' programme handed to Baron Rodich at the Sattorina conference. If it is remembered that the Insurgents' programme includes the cession of one third of all arable land to the Christians, the absolute self-government of the Christian communities without interference from Turkish officers and police, and the placing of the rebellious Provinces under a Christian Governor, there can be no doubt that Russia is aiming at the virtual formation of another vassal State. This is not only at variance with what has been semi-officially predicted by Austrian organs as the end of the insurrection, but also distinctly contradicts the Austrian despatch of the 20th of December recommending the Andrassy reforms to the Powers. In this despatch, communicated to the Court of St. James's by Count Beust towards the end of last year, Count Andrassy declared that his propositions contained the utmost that could be conceded to the Insurgents, and that were they rejected by the rebels, forcible coercion would be the only alternative left. At the time it was uttered, Russia did not object to this unequivocal language of her allyn, though there is reason to believe that she was even the pursuing a different policy. Considering that M. de Vesselitzki, her own representative at the Conference, the day after the meeting consented to drop the Austrain proposals he had advocated 24 hours previously, and constitute himself the champion of the counter-proposals made by the Insurgents, it is a legitimate conclusion that Russia was even then not particularly enamoured with the Austrian *maniere d'agir*. The question now at issue is, whether Austria will be content to withdraw her former suggestions, and, acquiescing in the Russian policy, assist in forming another Servia in proximity to her own South Sclavonian possessions. If the suppositions entertained in well-informed circles are correct, Count Andrassy will come here in a mood favourable to a compromise with the Russians. He is, indeed, expected to endeavour to modify the Russian proposals to an extent which shall render them less immediately prejudicial to the position the Magyars occupy in Croatia and the Military Frontier; but it is thought that he is prepared to endorse the Russian scheme on principle and probably will not raise too many difficulties as to details. At all events there are symptoms to show that he is making ready to carry out an important item in the Russian project. Russia, as I telegraphed to you, on condition of Austria's going hand in hand with her at Constantinople, is inclined to insure the realization of her plan by allowing a joint occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian and Turkish troops. The Austrians are to enter the Insurgent Provinces for a time, to prevent the Turkish population interfering with the trenchant reforms to be undertaken at the demand of Pelko Pavlovitch and the associated chief; the Turkish troops are to stay too, while the reform is in progress, the question as to their being ultimately withdrawn or not being probably one of the delicate points to be discussed at Berlin. Meanwhile the Austrain forces in Dalmatia and Croatia are being so rapidly reinforced, that the Vienna Government has forbidden details to be telegraphed.

My information respecting the purpose of the impending Conference is indirectly confirmed by an article in the Berlin *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. After a few preliminary words upon the blessings of the "Three Emperors' Alliance," the inspired journal proceeds as follows:—

"The refrom programme drawn up by the Austrian Government in agreement with the Russian contained only the most indispensable changes to be effected in South Danubian lands. Neither the authority of the Sultan nor the integrity of the Turkish Empire was in any degree interfered with in the Austrian draught. It was mainly left to the Porte to create a new era for the populations subject to the Porte by right of international law. The acceptance of these reforms being advised by the unanimous voice of Europe, they were adopted by the Porte, who thereby undertook a solemn engagement towards the Powers and towards her own subjects. The Porte, moreover, in promising to carry out the the programme approved by the Powers, distinctly acknowledged the right of the signatory States to co-operate actively in amending a condition of things which imperils the continuance of peace. But though these reforms were proclaimed four months ago, no steps have been taken to convert them from words to deeds. Nothing has been done to keep these promises to which the Powers—who regarded them as a *minimum*—as well as Turkey pledged their honour. The rebel populations have likewise accepted the Turkish reforms, but demanded guarantees for their execution, which the Porte is apparently not in a position to accord. In these circumstances, the Powers must consider themselves called upon to supply the guarantees demanded. Self-respect compels them to prevent their mendiation being abortive. If the rebellion is to be circumscribed and the worst consequences obviated, European interests must no longer suffer from a senile debility, whose injurious results can be only prevented by timely intervention."

This is speaking pretty clearly. However, there may be a hitch or two. One of the difficulties obstructing the plan, will be the Prince of Montenegro. Having kept the rebellion going for the last year, the gallant Nikita will expect a reward commensurate with his services. It is not likely that Russia will choose to disappoint a Prince who has been so long her pensioner and has certainly done nothing the last twelvemonth to forfeit her good opinion; but it is more doubtful whether Austria's consent can be obtained to any arrangement which gives additional strength to her dangerous neighbour. Perhaps, too, Turkey may have a word to say. Though she allowed herself to be restrained from dealing with Montenegro as she wished, she has gone on sending troops to her Western possessions, and now is believed to have something like 50,000 men near Nish, independently of those that are being concentrated at Scutari. It is not altogether impossible that her measures may betoken a resolution to oppose disintegration, however mild the form chosen for its accomplishment.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

(BY ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE.)

(*From the "Times" American Correspondent.*)

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10.

THE Centennial Exhibition was opened to-day. The ceremony passed off with success, fully realizing the highest expectations. The weather on Tuesday was very bad, and this morning lowering. The sky cleared up just at the right time, and the ceremony was held under a brilliant sun. At sunrise the bell at Independence Hall announced the opening day. Telegrams from the central police station immediately set in motion all the other bells in the city. The public buildings displayed the flags of all nations, patriotic decorations waving from almost every window and many hanging across the streets. The English flag was conspicuous. Independence Hall, the central point of interest in the city, bore fully 4,000 yards of flags. The *Public Ledger* Building, immediately opposite, displayed nearly 200 flags of all nations, with a fine trophy over the principal doorway, representing the various nations which colonized the United States. All the prominent buildings were decorated with a similar profusion.

At 7-30 a military escort, composed of United States, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery Marines, and sailors—was formed on Broad-street and marched to the residence of George W. Childs. Shortly before 9 the escort halted at the house of the President, the Cabinet taking positions in carriages in the centre of the line. In the President's carriage were secretary Fish, Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Childs. In the following carriages were the entire Cabinet. The procession proceeded across Schuylkill River by the principal route to the Exhibition, passing through large crowds, which the fine weather had by this time brought into the streets, the President being cordially received. By 10 o'clock it seemed as if all Philadelphia were on the way to the Exhibition. Even large numbers of extra horse cars and the vehicles of all kinds put into requisition were insufficient to meet the enormous demand. The streets were also filled with pedestrians and excursion trains from the neighbouring cities arrived in crowds. The procession reached the grounds at 10.30, marched around the Memorial Hall, took up a position on the roadway facing the building, when the President and Cabinet proceeded to the scene of the opening ceremony. Between the Industrial Building and the Memorial Hall extensive platforms were arranged for the ceremony, where were already assembled the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Congress of the United States, the Supreme Court Judges, the Governors of States, with the Exhibition Commissioners and officials, the Foreign Commissioners, the Judges of Awards, the Foreign Consuls, and many other officials. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were present in a private capacity, taking a prominent position alongside of the President on a small projecting platform, over which floated the United States and British flags, flanked by the French and German flags.

The President, on appearing on the platform escorted by the Centennial authorities, was greeted with loud cheers. A grand orchestra of 160 pieces, having opened the ceremony by playing the national airs of all the countries represented in the Exhibition played a Centennial Inauguration March, composed by Richard Wagner, purchased by the Centennial Commission expressly for the occasion for £1,000. It was loudly applauded. Bishop Matthew Simpson then offered up a prayer, which was followed by Whittier's Centennial Hymn sung by a chorus of 1,000 voices. The main building behind the chorus acted as a sounding board, the Memorial Hall in front confining the sound. The general effect was far grander than could be expected from the open air performance, producing from the surprised and delighted audience a rapturous burst of applause. John Welsh, the President of the Centennial Board of Finance, then presented the buildings to the Commission, saying all the buildings had been erected, all the arrangements made necessary for opening the exhibition, these with many other structures erected by foreign nations, by States and individuals, 190 buildings altogether, he now appropriated for their intended occupation, congratulating the vast audience on the occurrence of the day. After much applause a Centennial Cantata was performed by the organ and orchestra chorus, the basso solo being rendered in magnificent style by Mr. Myron W. Whitney, of Boston, his voice being distinctly heard to the furthest ends of the large crowd. He was vociferously encored. The composer was also called forward.

General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, next addressing President Grant, handed over the buildings. He described the progress of the Exhibition preparations, saying 21 months ago the work began. All the buildings embraced in the plans of the Commission itself were now completed, 180 buildings having been erected within the past year. The demands of the exhibitors exceeded the space. Strenuous and continuous efforts had been made to get every part of the exhibition ready in time. He referred to the appropriateness of holding the Exhibition in Philadelphia, to the beauty of its situation, and the liberal support given and the acceptable response made by the foreign nation invited to participate. Thus reporting in the name of the Centennial Commission, he presented to the President the new International Exhibition of 1876. General Hawley was applauded vehemently.

President Grant then rose, being enthusiastically received. He made the following speech:—

"My Countrymen,—It has been thought appropriate on this centennial occasion to bring together in Philadelphia for popular inspection specimens of our attainments in industrial matters and Fine Arts, in Literature, Science, and Philosophy, as well as in the great business of Agriculture and Commerce, that we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellences and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow members of this great family of nations. The enlightened agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing peoples of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill and exhibit them on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded. For so doing we render them our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this Exhibition. We are glad to know that the view of the specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure as well as yield valuable practical knowledge of so many remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities. One hundred years ago, the country, being new, was but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us chiefly to expend our means upon building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, &c. Most of our schools, churches, libraries, and asylums have been established within these hundred years. Burdened by these great primal works of necessity which could not be delayed, we have yet done what this Exhibition will show in the direction of rivalling older and more advanced nations in Law, Medicine, and Theology, in Science, Literature, Philosophy, and the Fine Arts. While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found, and now, fellow citizens, I hope that a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited will not only inspire you with profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends of other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy Commissioners to secure the brilliant success of this International Exhibition, and make the stay of our foreign visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to them. I declare the International Exhibition open."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The day is being observed as a legal holyday; the church bells were rung, salutes were fired, and flags are flying.

There was a grand military pageant at the opening of the Exhibition, and the representatives of foreign Governments were on the platform in full uniform. At the close of President Grant's speech, the Emperor of Brazil rose and joined in the demonstration of applause. The President, assisted by the Emperor, started the engine machinery in the hall, setting everything in motion. He then held a Reception in the judges' quarters and the exercises closed.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited the Women's Pavilion, and warmly approved the Women's work displayed.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 11.

Semi-official returns show that about 200,000 persons attended the opening of the Exhibition. This is a larger number than has been present at any Exhibition. The utmost order prevailed, and no untoward incident occurred marring the festivities. General satisfaction is expressed with the appearance of the building.

The President left the ground at 2 in the afternoon. In the evening he attended a reception given by Mr. Childs at his residence in honour of the President.

It was a Cabinet Reception and was attended by the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, the Diplomatic Body, the Supreme Court Judges, the members of Congress, the Governors of States, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and others, the Admirals of the Navy, the Mayors of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all the chief cities, the Centennial Foreign Commissioners, the Centennial officials and many other distinguished personages, constituting such an assembly as probably has never been brought together before in a private house in the United States. The President was towards midnight serenaded. The city was illuminated, crowds filling the principle streets till a late hour.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 Bales Twist No. 40.
1 Case Fino Nets.
2 Cases Sausages.
On account of the concerned.
6 Cases Lithographic stones.

AUCTION SALE OF BOATS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the following boats from the "Kashgar," now lying at Custom's Bunder:—

1 Long boat about 23 feet long.
1 Pinnace do. 22 do.
1 Gig do. 19 do.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND MATERIALS, &c., &c., OF THE BARQUE MOUNT STEUART ELPHINSTONE. TERMS CASH.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction, on board the Barque Mount Steuart Elphinstone, lying near the Cross Island, all the Stores and Materials belonging to the said Barque, consisting of anchors, cables, boats, sails, carpenters and boatswain's stores, Cooper's and ship chandler's stores, cabin, provision and cook's stores.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN BUNGALOW CALLED GARBUT HALL, AT MATHERAN.

On MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, the following well-known landed property, at Matheran:—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, cookroom, and out-houses standing thereon, known as Garbut Hall, situate on the west side of the public road, at Matheran, containing in measurement about four acres and twenty-four goontas, being numbered 70 in the map of Matheran.

The ground is held under a renewable lease from Government at an annual rent of Rs. 21-12.

The Bungalow is situated near the Garbut Point and commands a beautiful view, and is within easy reach to the new water bund. It has recently been put in thorough good order and repair and properly furnished. It has accommodation for two families, and is at present occupied by J. Jefferson, Esq.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOLA PACKMODAY STREET OR PARSEE AGEAREE LANE.

On MONDAY, the 5th June, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Bai Janbai, widow of Khoja Munjee Laljee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors. Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassim Curjakeer and Shaik Mahomood bin Mahomed Ebrahim Ashteeker.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Shaik Abdoola Packmoday Street or Parsee Agearee lane, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 331, and assessed by assessment under No. 39, containing by admeasurement 210 6/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Parsee Agearee lane, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a chawl belonging to the said both Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassim and Shaik Mahamood bin Mahomed Ebrahim, and on or towards the south by the Shaik Abdoola Pacamaday Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of parcel or land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, or Chawl, situate, lying and being on the east side of Shaik Abdoola Packmoday Street or Parsee Agearee lane, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 331, and assessed by the assessment under No. 40, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the Parsee Agearee lane, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a passage near Parsee Agearee, and on towards the south by a Chawl of the said Shaik Mahomed bin Mahomed Cassim and Shaik Mahoomed bin Mahomed Ebramim Ashteeker.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, a first-class Grand square Piano, by C. H. SCHRODER, Patent repeater, &c., at Berkely Place, Byculla.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c.. the property of the late Mr. James Borthwick, the same comprises, plated, glass and porcelainwares, handsome drawing, dining and bedrooms, furniture, a first-class grand square piano by "C. H. Schroder," in excellent order, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTS' MATERIALS from Messrs. Winsor and Newton, London.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Artist' Materials, consisting of solid sketch books, well and strongly bound of different sizes, new sketch books, sketching folios, Imperial Crayon, drawing paper sheets, "31 by 22½." Cumberland pencils, polished and unpolished, colour boxes containing half and whole cakes, hand books, treatise on transparency paintings, mural decorations, botanical drawing, human figure, principles of fome, drawing models, miniature paintings portrait paintings, figure drawing, sketching in water colour, books on the art of drawing, great masters' studies, Field's chromotography, Walker's sketch books, manual on illuminaton, Hamerton's etching, glass painting colours, pocket knives, assorted gold saucers, boxes of instruments small and large, fine antotype drawing copies, old masters, Her Majesty's visit to Switzerland, hill views, Paris Commune, flowers, Rome statues, ballad singer, decorative designs, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 p.m.. on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Revd JOHN WILSON, D D, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground held at the annual ground rent of R. 159-7 and renewable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 82, containing by admeasurement 104 burgas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or toward the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramjill Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

An English-built Four seated Barouche, by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses, 15 hands, and set of best English Harness; also a Grey Brougham Horse, the property of J. M. MACLEAN, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, the house-hold furniture of a gentleman leaving Bombay, consisting of glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated cruet frame toastrack, spoons and forks, dining, washing and dressing tables, wardrobe, easy chair, hanging and table lamps, cooking utensils, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a light strong built circular front double seated brougham by Simpson, &c., at No. 79, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 79, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome furniture, comprising fern pattern glassware, handsome white and red bordered dinner, white red, gold and painted dessert and white and gold breakfast services, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, mother-o'-pearl handled dessert knives and forks, fish knife and fork, dish covers, hot water curry dishes, cruet stand, pickle frames, ice pitcher, tea and coffee services, waiters, table and chamber candlesticks, best steel cutlery by Mappin, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as a blackwood dining table in 6 pieces for 18 persons, drawing room round table with marble to pier, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, dining-room, easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, side boards, tea-poys, screens, book and hat-stands, ottoman, drawing-room Brussels carpet, brass and iron four-posts bedstead, gown and clothes presses, chest of drawers, cheval and dressing glass, and one four light lustres, flower vase, bath, dispense and cook room furniture and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light strong-built circular front double-seated Brougham by Simpson, sets of plated mounted single and double harness &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany and carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte, an English-built light open carriage, a strong made office shigram, plants, &c., at the Municipal Workshop, Esplanade, opposite the Crawford Market.

On TUESDAY, the 6th June, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshop, the household furniture, piano, carriages, plants, &c., of G. MACDONALD, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, carriages, horse splendid 3 and 8 light hanging argand lamps, by Tucker and Sons, 3 and 5 light wall shades, by Nash; pier glasses in rich gilt frames, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill, next to Sir Mungulдas Nathoobhoy's Bungalow.

On MONDAY, and TUESDAY the 5th and 6 instant respectively at 1 P. M., precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, by order of the executrix of the late Bai Hurkheebai wife of Shah Jumnadass Khoosaldass, deceased, the following:—

Glassburners, flower cups, glass table candi sticks, plated table and chamber candlesticks, plated and brass reading lamps, Chinese trays and games, plated 2, 3 and 5 light wall shades by Nash and Co., globle lamps, oil, flower and Cambay carpets, hanging organ lamps by Tucker and Sons, velvet carpets, pier glasses in rich gilt frame, Chinese bowls, blackwood carved large size writing tables, blackwood presses, handsomely carved round table, full carved conversation couches with red damask, Japanese gilted chairs with damask, carved pide x chairs, drawing room chairs, round and square teapoys, chiffoniers, footstools, corner press, music boxes, jewel, glove and scent boxes, opera glass, alabaster inkstands, figures, steamer with spring, one excellent going clock striking ¼, ½, ¾ and hours, China writing desks, beautiful pictures in gilt frames, lots of toys sort, pillows with silk damask, American clock, Persian carpet, a lasses, large size, bed-steads complete, round tables, mahogany cheval glass, autumn, swim with brass chains, &c., &c.

Jewellery, consisting of silver curs and water ports, silver resewater, bottles, silver pans and khoomchas, 1 set of silver ornaments for performing poojas, silver snuff boxes, scent boxes and plates, silver toys, silver scalce, scales, hooks, silver saddle, gold chanpas and vanks, English bracelets, gold pencils, ear ornaments set with ruby, diamonds and pearls, gold rings set with emeralds, diamonds and rubies, gold spectacles, 1 gold, watch by Harrison, 1 ditto by Junes, and 1 Geneva weighing skale with kusotle and weight, &c., &c., Chubb's cash box &c., &c.

Gold turbands kulgee toors, gold caps, silk sarries with gold and silver laces, bundree and silk turbans.

Copper pots such as khoomchas, combles and other things, brass cups and deevis gardens seat benches, cradles, musalstep, &c.

On the first day of sale at 2 P. M.

1 English-built open carriage with German shutters by McNaught and Smith.
1 English-built shigram by J. W. Wilson, Glasgow.
1 Grey Arab horse.
1 set single harness and 1 set old harness.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1876.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department, The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appendances.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £80,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 11 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the CUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Prices per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office Fort, Bombay

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

INSURANCES.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing
At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. Lower than those of any other Company.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Proves security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectus and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 5
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£50,000.

INVESTED CAPITAL, ACCUMULATED ASSETS—Rs. 1,03,34,660 of which Forty Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.,	C. M. I. Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq.,	and
F. A. Owen, Esq.,	W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.

AGENTS—MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—H. COOK, Esq., M.D.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY.

After the operation of upwards of 41 years, the Directors fee. entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of affecting Assurance on Lives.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1874 was 11,323, Assuring	£10,184,370
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£2,142,045
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1874 were	£1,033,486

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared at the Forty First Annual General Court of Proprietors on the 12th May 1875.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of Premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a reserve for its liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its assured.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1. Perfect security combined with the utmost liberality and economy in rates of premium.
2. Lives below the ordinary standard of health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture. or other ailment not immediately danger us, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
3. Assurances may be effected on participating scales, entitling to profits, and on non-participating scales, viz., without profits, at reduced rates, for short periods or for the whole term of life and on Death or attaining a fixed aged whichever happen first. Also on Survivorships, Joint Lives and Last Survivors.
4. Stamp duty on all policies paid by the Society without charge to the assured.
5. All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the assured.
6. All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of death, or earlier, under discount.
7. One Calendar month, as days of grace, allowed for payment of premiums, and claims paid, should death occur within that period, upon tender of the premium within the days of grace, or deduction of such premium, with interest, from the sum Assured claimed upon death.
8. Policies allowed to lapse may be revived within three months of the premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
9. Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
10. Policies on lives in India for the whole term of life which have been in force for the full period of three years are purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
11. Written notices of assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

Liberal Commission allowed to professional men and others upon their introduction of New Life Business.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite, during their Tour in India."
DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS. "A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

APOLLINARIS WATERS.—"INCOMPARABLY DELICATE for mixing with WINES and SPIRITS."—F. VIZETELLY, *British Wine Juror at the Vienna International Exhibition.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—SOFT, VELVETY, REFRESHING. "A great comfort in weak digestions."—DR T. K. Chambers, *Hon. Physician to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"FAR SUPERIOR TO ORDINARY MANUFACTURED AERATED WATERS."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The TYPE OF PURITY."—Professor Bartlett, F.C.S.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General MacPherson, M.D., late H.M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells, &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is THE CERTAINTY OF ITS PURITY. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes:—"Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct causes of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Messrs, Hospitals, and other large consumers may obtain from the Agents original barrels containing either 4 or 6 dozen large bottles, or 8 dozen small.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co
CALCUTTA	Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
MADRAS	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
COLOMBO	Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co.

PORCELAIN WARE.

WALKER & Co. have received direct from PARIS a splendid Consignment of REAL PORCELAIN, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, and consisting of

TOILET SETS, six pieces	Rs. 15 to 30 per set.
FLOWER POTS, in sets of three	" 9 " 18 "
TETE-A-TETE COFFEE SETS, with porcelain tray.	" 9 " 18 "
DESSERT SETS, consisting of 18 pieces	" 15 " 50 "
FLOWER VASES	" 10 " 30 per pair.

All these Goods are beautifully hand-painted & very choice in taste and finish.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs. 18 to [illegible]
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	" 28 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	" 35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	" 45 to 50

TO ARRIVE,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs. 30
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	35 to 38

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principa Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852		£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£200,690
Do.	1872	£816,363

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coalson the bunders also coverng

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 9
25	41 6	31 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	25 1	27 5
35	48 6	38 8	28 10	28 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

EDUCATION.—Establishment for the BOARD and EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES. 11 Berlin Terrace, Pollockshields, Glasgow, (Scotland), conducted by Miss PETTIGREW.

Miss Pettigrew has made arrangements for receiving Children from India, to Board and Educate. The Establishment is situated in one of the healthiest suburbs of the City, and furnished with all modern appliances for comfort and convenience.

The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a liberal education, taught by Masters of eminence. The health, comfort, and moral training of the Children committed to her care will receive the utmost attention. A change of air, either to coast or country provided during the Holidays

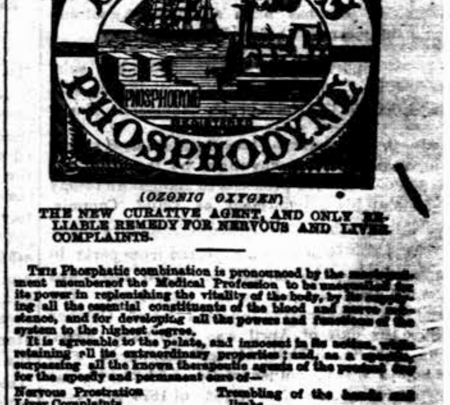
Inclusive terms for Board and Education, according to age and classes, from 55 to 70 Guineas per annum. Reference is permitted to Thomas Morrison, Esq., Rector, Free Church Training College, Glasgow; James Campbell, Esq., Tillichewen Castle, Dumbartonshire; Baillie Collins, Publisher, Glasgow; Alex. Sinclair, Esq., *Glasgow Herald* Newspaper; Dr. W. C. Smith, Free High Church, Edinburgh; Rev. A. Mair, Abbotsford Park, Morningside, Edinburgh. A Prospectus of the School may be seen at the Office of this paper.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the books of Books; and it is moved for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration
Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart
[illegible]
Noises in the Head and Ears
Loss of Energy and Appetite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study or business
Sick Headache
Lassitude
Shortness of Breadth

Trembling of the hands and limbs
Impaired Nutrition
Mental and Physical Depression
Consumption (in its first stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Fancies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generator agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for restoring impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and [illegible] condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the [illegible] tion; for instance, it assists nature to generate that [illegible] electricity which renews and rebuilds the [illegible] nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It [illegible] system without exciting care or thought upon the [illegible] as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, [illegible] stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet [illegible] unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind [illegible] brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, [illegible] and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR—

Bombay Presidency, Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.
Madras " BARRIE & Co., Madras.
" " (sold by) SCOTT, [illegible] & Co., Madras.
Bengal " SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
" " BATHGATE & Co.,
Export Agents, NORTON WATNELL & Co., 367, [illegible] Street, London.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, [illegible] Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. [illegible]—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.